THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI—No 43. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

AND

Central Pacific Railroad Co.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This great enterprise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world. *Sixteen (1600) hundred miles* have been built by two (2) powerful companies: the Union Pacific Railroad, beginning at Omaha, building west, and the Central Pacific Railroad, beginning at Sacramento, and building east, until the two roads shall meet. Less than two hundred miles remain to be built. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the through connection between San Francisco and New York will be completed by June 1.

As the amount of Government aid given to each is dependent upon the length of road each shall build, both companies are prompted to great efforts to secure the construction and control of what, when completed, will be *one and the only grand Railroad Line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.*

One Hundred and Twenty Million Dollars ($120,000,000) in money have already been expended by the two powerful companies engaged in this great enterprise, and they will speedily complete the portion yet to be built. When the United States Government found it necessary to secure the construction of the Pacific Railroad, to develop and protect its own interests, it gave the Companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a doubt. The Government aid may be briefly summed up as follows:—

First. The right of way and all necessary timber and stone from public domain.

Second. It makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which, when the road is completed, will amount to twenty-three million (23,000,000) acres, and all of it within twenty (20) miles of the Railroad.

Third. It loans the companies fifty million dollars ($50,000,000), for which it takes a second lien—thus pledging this sum to the Company's First Mortgage Bondholders as additional security.

The Government has already loaned the Union Pacific Railroad twenty-five million nine hundred and seventy-eight thousand dollars ($25,978,000), and to the Central Pacific Railroad eighteen million six hundred and four thousand dollars ($18,604,600), amounting in all to forty-four million five hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars ($44,582,000).

The Companies are permitted to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as they receive from the United States, and no more. The companies have sold to permanent investors over ($40,000,000) forty million dollars of their First Mortgage Bonds. The companies have already paid in (including net earnings not divided, grants from State of California, and Sacramento city and San Francisco), upwards of ($25,000,000) twenty-five million dollars of capital stock.

WHAT IS THERE YET TO BE DONE?

In considering this question, it must be remembered that all the remaining iron to finish the road is contracted for, and the largest portion paid for and now delivered on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad and the Central Pacific Railroad, and that the grading is almost finished.

WHAT RESOURCES HAVE THE COMPANIES TO FINISH THE ROAD?

First. They will receive from the Government as the road progresses about $6,000,000 additional.

Second. They can issue their own First Mortgage Bonds for about $6,000,000 additional.

Third. The companies now hold almost all the land they have up to this time received from the Government; upon the completion of the road they will have received in all 23,000,000 acres, which at $1·50 per acre would be worth $34,500,000.

In addition to the above the net earnings of the roads and additional capital, if necessary, could be called in to finish the road.

WAY BUSINESS—ACTUAL EARNINGS.

No one has ever expressed a doubt that as soon as the road is completed its through business will be abundantly profitable. As every year brings an influx of population, the local traffic of the great Pacific Railroad will have a steadily increasing value. At present its transportation for the Government and the mining regions is the chief source of its already large revenue. As these mining regions are penetrated the earnings will be greatly increased, and the various branch lines that will soon be constructed will be most valuable feeders of the main trunk.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad, for the year ending June 30, 1868, were $4,246,-
08·73; net earnings after paying all expenses and interest, $478,403·59.

Gross earnings for *six months*, ending January 1, 1869, were upwards of $3,000,000.

The earnings of Central Pacific Railroad, for six months, ending January 1st, 1869, were........ $1,750,000 gold
Expenses..................... $550,000 gold
Interest........................ 450,000 "
1,000,000 "

Net profit of Central Pacific Railroad, after paying all interest and expenses, for six months.... $750,000 gold

The present gross earnings of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads are $1 200,000 monthly.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. are both, principal and interest, payable in gold coin; they pay six per cent. interest in gold coin, and run for thirty years, and they cannot be paid before that time without the consent of the holder.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad for sale at par and accrued interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and accrued interest.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

FIRST EDITION

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Loss of the Steamer Mittie Stephens by Fire—Sixty-three Passengers Lost—Terrible Scenes on Board.

A brief telegram received some few days since announced the occurrence of a terrible disaster on Red River, Texas, the steamer Mittie Stephens being burned to the water's edge. The names of the sixty-three passengers who were lost have been published. The following description of the casualty, taken from the New Orleans *Times* of the 14th inst., will command attention:—

THE TRIP.

At the time the accident occurred the Mittie Stephens was on her way to Jefferson, Texas, with a large consignment of Government stores on board, some $30,000 in specie, perhaps some money in greenbacks for paying off two or three regiments upon the frontier, and a large amount of hay. The hay was placed, as is frequently done, four tiers deep upon the boiler deck. The danger from the accidental ignition of this mass of inflammable material was not unknown to the passengers, but appears to have occasioned no protest. On Thursday the Mittie Stephens had reached Shreveport—the last point on Red river navigable, owing to the raft thirty miles above—and had now turned aside into the network of bayous, lakes, and lagoons which connects Shreveport and Jefferson City. It was to this latter point, and the last one attainable by boats from this city, that the Mittie Stephens was making when the accident occurred. At that time she had already gone more than half the distance between Shreveport and Jefferson—that is, had left the now choked-up current of Red river altogether, and sailed through De Soto lake into Lake Caddo. The latter body of water lies partly in Louisiana (the extreme northwest portion) and partly in Texas, and is fourteen miles long and seven wide. On Thursday night supper had been served at an early hour on the unfortunate boat, and the passengers—a hundred in number—after occupying themselves in the manner usual to those who have been several days on board of a boat, had retired. As early as 9 o'clock the saloons had began to grow thin, at 10 they were deserted, with the exception of perhaps here and there a party at poker, and by 12 o'clock or midnight, as the boat was still forty miles from Jefferson, and with no prospect of reaching there before daylight, there was scarcely any one stirring beyond the regularly appointed watch. The boat was, it is now supposed, sailing, although the water was ten feet deep in various parts of the lake, through the main channel; that is, through what in dry weather, and when the lake is to a large extent dried up, constitutes a bayou. The fact that a large number of cypress tree stumps jut out from the water and render the navigation otherwise extremely dangerous, supports this supposition. What confirms the belief that the main channel was taken is that boats in high water push straight through it but with little trouble to the pilots.

THE ALARM OF FIRE.

It was precisely at this hour of midnight, when the passengers and crew were buried in slumber, that the cry of fire was heard on the doomed boat—the most startling and terrible that can be raised upon any kind of vessel cut off from communication with the shore. The fact that any alarm at all was given meant certain death for a large number. The situation was such as to almost preclude escape, from the inflammable character of the cargo, and the fact that no other boat was in sight. What added still a third agonizing feature to the calamity was the suddenness of the vision of death which the unhappy passengers, awakened as they were from deep sleep, were called upon to confront. Once the alarm had been sounded, and once the wretched inmates had realized that a certain and violent death was yawning before two out of every three upon board, the scene that followed must have been hideous and appalling in the last degree. The details that have reached us of the actual scene are meagre, but it needs but little imagination to suppose that no time was lost in dressing—that women and children were running in every direction like pallid spectres, vainly appealing for a help which would never come. Another feature which attended the death of these unfortunate victims was the slowness of the death—the agonizing suspense which they were called upon to undergo. In ordinary accidents on boats—for instance in explosions, the suddenness and unexpectedness of the calamity divest it of one element of horror. Supposing that the passenger escapes once the danger is over—there is then but little else to fear; or ordinarily when a boat catches fire it is perhaps in the daytime; and if at night, the narrowness of the stream renders it easy to swim or run the boat ashore. In the present case the passengers, who were unable or had not the presence of mind to save themselves by floating, were compelled to stare death steadily in the face, while the vessel slowly consumed, to gradually retreat to the rear as the flames advanced, and finally leap to certain death in the black waters below. Why, it will now be asked, was not the boat run to the shore? The answer to this question is that the water of the lake outside of the channel already referred to was too shallow to admit of close approach to the low swampy shore. The boat in all probability grounded in attempting some such movement. Still the number of stumps of cypress there are in the lake ought to have afforded the passengers a hold, once they had reached them, until daybreak. The first duty of the Captain—which, doubtless, was performed—was to throw overboard every bale of hay that could be rescued from the flames, every door, shutter, and life-preserver, and to inform, at the same time, the passengers what they had to do to save life. Supposing such precautions to have been taken, and that a bale of hay ought to support five men, that people from the surrounding country were soon attracted by the flames to their situation and rendered help, it is not easy to understand how so many victims met a watery grave. What appears singular, too, is that some of the passengers on board, who are known, like the first clerk, or Mr. W. A. Broadwell (one of the largest cotton buyers of the city), to have been men of experience, should have also perished by the accident. The fact that the passengers were asleep and that some of them perished in the flames, accounts for some of the number, but by no means all. One thing, however, is certain, the Mittie Stephens had at the time of the accident more than a hundred souls on board, in the passengers and crew, at the time of the accident, and of that number only forty-three were saved. The remaining sixty-three perished by drowning, or still more miserably in the general holocaust of the vessel; and the corpses of these, and those who travelled upon the many other well-known steamers, are doubtless at this moment beneath the sluggish and sullen waters of the lake.

CUBA.

The Insurrection Gaining Ground Everywhere—The Revolutionists Ask to be Recognized by the United States.

The N. Y. *Tribune* has this morning the following important news:—

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 18.—The following very interesting Cuban news has been received here to-day from an American gentleman in Cuba, who is in a position to know the rebellion and its prospects quite thoroughly. He states that the insurrection gains ground rapidly, especially in the Eastern Department. All advices from Neuvitas and other points make this certain. The patriots have organized a provisional government, electing its members by a popular vote. It has intrusted the supreme command to General Quesada, Cespedes being the civil head, or Secretary of War. Politically the provisional government propose, and with unanimity, general emancipation, equal political rights for all colors, suffrage to be based on educational or property qualification, applied to all alike. The wealthier patriots have all emancipated their slaves, many of whom are armed. The latest advices from the seat of the Provisional Government showed that emancipation would be made general, even if compulsory measures were adopted. No propositions from the Spaniards will now be listened to. Nothing short of independence is desired; when that is established the Cubans hope to obtain the protection of this Government, with a view of eventually becoming a member of the American Union. Many are desirous of annexation now, but open discussion of that question might now create dissensions. The revolution occupies at least one-half the island, and increases daily in strength. New commands are organizing as fast as arms reach them, cargoes are landed from time to time, the coast being very favorable for such operations. At Nuevitas there are 1700 Spanish troops, who fear to sally forth because one of Quesada's columns is known to be in the neighborhood. Puerto Principe can be held by the patriots when they please, but its occupancy would divert too much force from more active operations. A few weeks longer and the unhealthy season will decimate new Spanish troops. The Havana junta have sent the Provisional Government large drafts on New York, and promise to raise immediately one million dollars. It has been unfortunate hitherto that the rebellion had too many heads. One junta was located at Havana; one in New York; one at a point in the Eastern Department, and beside these there was the Confidential Agent of Generals Quesada and Cespedes. They all pulled different ways: one had money, another authority, all are now willing to recognize the Provisional Government. An agent will be in Washington soon asking belligerent rights at the hands of the new administration. The writer of the despatches from which the foregoing is gathered is in confidential relation with the rebel government, and intended to proceed the evening they are dated to its headquarters, running the Spanish blockade in a little four-ton lugger. He expected to return within ten days.

A New Aid to the Insurrection.

The New York *World's* Cuban correspondence of the 13th inst. speaks of the breaking out of the revolution in the District of Cienfuegos, and the raising of an insurgent army. The correspondence states:—

Good private advices give the strength of this new insurrectionary army at 4600 men, many of them, however, very badly armed. The leaders are Generals Jimenez, Piauita, Casanova, and Diego Abreu, Colonels Pairal, Martinez, the brothers Monteguados, and others whose names I have been thus far unable to obtain. The main portion of this army is around the city of Villa Clara, which place they have already invested in part. The reserve camp is at Manicaragua, a small town situated upon the upper part of the River Arimao, a naturally strong position, which is being made still stronger by earthworks, so as to serve as a lien of safe refuge to the Cuban forces in cases of emergencies. This extensive insurrectionary outbreak very naturally created great consternation among the Spaniards in the districts embraced within its ramifications. In the city of Cienfuegos this was particularly true. All of the day of the 7th the insurgents were reported as coming, and the troops were kept under arms all of that night to repel an expected attack. No enemy having appeared, the Spanish authorities have, since the 8th, been less timorous; but the discovery of a conspiracy within the city to make common cause with the insurrection, the arrests of two different small parties while taking arms and ammunition out for the use of the insurgents, and the unpleasant ascertainment that twenty or more of the loyal volunteers had become disloyal, and had left for the interior with their guns and cartridges, have served to keep them in excitement and anxiety.

An Expedition from Florida.

From the Fernandina (Fla.) Union, Feb. 10.

Several Cubans arrived in this city on Thursday morning last, a part of them registering at their hotel from New York and others from Honduras. They were very gentlemanly, well educated, and conversed freely upon general subjects; but nothing could be learned from them as to their business in this city. On Sunday morning the party was increased by the arrival of twenty-three others, making in all about forty-five of them registering from Honduras and Havana. Immediately after they had breakfasted the entire party proceeded to Dibble's wharf, where they were promptly met by the steamer Henry Burden, which they had chartered for Nassau, N. P. The whole company was very reticent, and nothing was known concerning their destination previous to their departure, except by the agents of the steamer and the Custom-house officers. There has been much speculation as to their purposes, which remain an absolute mystery to every one.

LOBBYISTS.

Who They Are and How They Work at Washington.

Among those who visit the Capitol as lobbyists, the most persistent and the most dangerous are ex-members of Congress, who have the freedom of the floor. In fact, this privilege enters largely into the qualifications of the men selected by corporations or individuals to urge their measures upon Congress. And the thing is carried to an extent which is utterly disgraceful to the House. In the Senate comparatively little of it is done. Then the Senate is a smaller body, and the members can be "seen" better at home. But the floor of the House is the place of business for this class of men, which they visit daily, exactly as the merchants of our city go on 'Change.

It is proper that ex-members should be entitled to the privileges of the floor as an act of courtesy, but when this privilege is used openly as a part of a lobbyist's stock in trade, it becomes a disgrace to the House to tolerate it.

The Alaska case is one in point. Messrs. Walker and Stanton were the "attorneys" for those who wished to effect the sale. They have the range of the members' desks, the convenience of the sofas for "explaining," and the privacy of the cloak-rooms for those who would rather talk in quiet. A cause which pays its attorneys $24,000 has other inducements to offer to those who are not retained, and the advantage of being able to "see" all the members together, and have their ear when their constituents cannot, is valuable capital in a professional lobbyist's pocket.

Another case in point is found in the attempt to break down the House in the position it is taking in regard to fraudulent sales of Indian lands to great monopolies. Those interested in what is well known now as the Joy purchase of Cherokee neutral lands are here in force to browbeat those in the House who are attempting to stop this and like abuses. Of course the lobby, though a strong one, would not be complete without an ex-member of Congress, and so Mr. ——, who is also an interested party, and who was one of the former manipulators of the scheme, was sent on. He can be seen every day among the desks of members, and found every night (including Sundays) making the rounds of their rooms. He by no means confines himself to the facts in the case. Indeed his business is to conceal the facts, and so oil the scheme that his former associates will swallow it. Every member of the House who has conversed with him knows what his business is, knows that he is using the floor to privately debate the position taken by the Committee of Public Lands, and to combat other legislation to prevent the swindling of Indians, and yet no member seems to think it an insult to the dignity of the House—and perhaps it is not. Mr. —— case is but an isolatd one among those constantly occurring. It is, however, a marked one in this, that he openly uses the courtesy extended to him as an ex-member to lobby among the desks of members for the defeat of legislative measures reported to the House by one of its committees. The representatives of the press in Washington cannot obtain a seat in the Reporters' Gallery until they have signed an agreement that they will not be interested in any project before Congress. And this is right. If ex-members, who turn lobbyists, were allowed to prosecute their schemes in the galleries there would be little cause of complaint; but to give them not only the freedom, but the protection of the floor, is certainly a slight stretch of courtesy.—*Wash. Cor. Cin. Gazette.*

COLFAX.

His Resignation of the Speakership and Appointments.

Wash. (Feb. 17) Cor. of Boston Advertiser.

Speaker Colfax will resign his place in the House as soon as the journal has been read on Wednesday, the 3d of March, and leave that body to elect a new Speaker for twenty-four hours. He does this because he is required to be in the Senate chamber on the 4th of March ten or fifteen minutes before the expiration of the present Congress, in order to take the oath of office as Vice-President. It is believed that the House will give Mr. Pomeroy, of New York, the honor of serving one day as Speaker. His term expires with this Congress, and he is popular with his associates.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Racing on the Ocean—Contest Between Steamships Lynch Law in the West—Railroad Progress.

THE GREAT OCEAN STEAMSHIP RACE.

The Inman Steamer Beats the Cunarder.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 19.—The steamships Russia and City of Paris arrived here early this morning—the City of Paris at 5 o'clock, and the Russia at 6·30. These vessels left New York on February 10, the Russia starting 45 minutes after the City of Paris, and the latter coming in 90 minutes ahead, wins the race by 45 minutes.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Writ of Error Granted—The Douglas Love Murder.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—The Court of Appeals in the case of John Clare, convicted of murder in the first degree, and now under sentence of death for the murder of H. B. Grove, has decided, sustaining the writ of error, and ordering him a new trial. The culprit has been in jail three years, and some principal witnesses against him are dead.

The five men arrested for the murder of Douglas Love, at the Cumberland coal mines, have been discharged for want of evidence.

The St. Louis Collectorship—Fast Freight Lines.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Friends of General A. J. Smith are urging his appointment as Collector of St. Louis under Grant. It is generally believed he will secure it.

The board of directors of the Merchants' Exchange yesterday memorialized the Legislature, asking for the passage of a bill prohibiting railroad directors or officers from being interested in any fast freight line railroad or express company.

The Union Pacific Railroad—Lynch Law.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Feb. 19.—The Union Pacific Railroad is now clear to Cheyenne, and will probably be open to the end of the track to-day. A man named Douglass, alias Franklin, under arrest for stealing, while being removed from Fort Russell to Camp Carling, near Cheyenne, was hung by the Vigilance Committee, who overpowered the guard.

From the Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—The Legislature of British Columbia, after a long debate, has decided against the Confederation. The vote stood 11 against and 5 in favor.

An appropriation to encourage female emigration to British Columbia was passed unanimously by the Council.

The English gunboat Satellite arrived at Victoria yesterday from China and Japan.

An earthquake shock of several seconds' duration was felt at Port Townsend, Washington Territory, on the 11th inst.

Murder in Indiana.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 19.—A man named Lewis Collins was shot dead at Hammick Station, on the Terre Haute Railroad, yesterday. Collins had killed a man about a year ago, whose brother has now killed him. The murderer was arrested here last night.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Stocks feverish. Gold, 133⅞. Exchange, 8½; 5-20s, 1862, 114¼; do. 1864, 110⅞; do. 1865, 112⅛; new, 109⅞; 1867, 110½; 10-40s, 109; Virginia 6s, 62½; Missouri 6s, 87¼; Canton Company, 60⅝; Cumberland preferred, 36½; New York Central, 63⅞; Reading, 92⅝; Hudson River, 36½; Michigan Central, 118¾; Michigan Southern, 94⅝; Illinois Central 41; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 91; Cleveland and Toledo, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 128½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 119½.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 19—A. M.—Consols, 93 for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 78¾. American stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 25; Illinois Central, 96¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—A. M.—Cotton market is flat, and the estimated sales of the day only reach 5000 bales. Middling uplands, 11¼. The sales of the week have been 45,000 bales, including 4000 for export, and 8000 for speculation. The stock of cotton in port is 277,000 bales, including 96,000 bales of American.

Flour is quoted at 25s. Corn, 32s. Spirits of Petroleum, 7d.

LONDON, Feb. 19—A. M.—Sugar dull, both on the spot and afloat.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 19—P. M.—U. S. 5-20s quiet and steady at 78¾. Railways quiet. Erie, 24¾; Illinois Central, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—P. M.—Cotton, uplands, 11¼d.; Orleans, 12d.; stock afloat 300,000 bales, of which 125,000 are American. Lard, 76s. 6d. Turpentine, 32s. 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 19—P. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 9d. Linseed Cakes, £11. Whale Oil, £36.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are heavy. Breadstuffs dull. California white wheat, 10s. 9d.; red No. 2 Western, 9s. 7d.@9s. 8d. Old mixed Western corn, 32s.; new do. 30s. 9d. Pork flat.

LONDON, Feb. 19—2 P. M.—Sugar active for both on the spot and afloat.

HAVRE, Feb. 19—2 P. M.—Cotton opens quiet and steady.

THE NEW WINDSOR ROBBERY.

Arrest of the Burglars—$99,500 in Bonds Recovered.

The New York *Democrat* of this morning says:—

On the night of the 23d of January the First National Bank of New Windsor, Carroll county, Maryland, was visited by a gang of burglars, who forced open the safes and carried away $121,000 in U. S. Five-twenties, Central Pacific, Union Pacific bonds, and other securities. The fact of the robbery was not discovered by the bank officials until the following morning, when Messrs. Smith, Pierson, and West, the celebrated Baltimore detectives, were summoned by telegraph to take charge. Detective Pierson, after thoroughly investigating the circumstances surrounding the burglary, came to this city, and called on Captain Young of the detective force to aid him in the matter. Captain Young, aided by Detective James Irving, of his command, immediately instituted a search for the thieves and the bonds, and during the latter part of last week succeeded in capturing James Wesner and James McQuade, on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary. The prisoners were removed to the Central Office, where, on being searched, $99,500 of the missing securities were found in their possession. The bonds were placed in the hands of Superintendent Kennedy, while Captain Young proceeded to New Windsor and informed the bank officials of his success in the matter. One of the directors and the attorney of the bank accompanied Captain Young on his return, and fully identified the bonds in possession of the Superintendent as the property of the bank. The prisoners were then committed to await the arrival of a requisition from the Governor of Maryland. Yesterday Detective Pierson arrived in this city with the necessary documents, and the prisoners being delivered to him, he left with them on the evening train for New Windsor.

MARCH 4.

INAUGURATION DAY.

The Old Regime Goes Out, and the New Regime Comes In.

Andrew Johnson and His Cabinet—Who They Are and What They Have Done.

How an "Humble Individual" Ascended and Descended the Ladder of Fame.

GRANT AND COLFAX!

The Forty-first Congress—Its Composition—The Changes of a Year and a Decade.

Now "Let Us Have Peace!"

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

At 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the 4th of March, the official terms of Andrew Johnson and the Fortieth Congress expire, and those of Ulysses S. Grant and the Forty-first Congress commence. This change in the *personnel* of the Government will be such a momentous one that it deserves more than a passing notice in anticipation.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The Result of the Election Held November 3, 1868.

Below we give the result of the Presidential election held November 3, 1868, according to the most trustworthy reports. Nothing definite having, as yet, been received from Nevada, the vote of that State has been estimated. The Presidential electors for Florida were selected by the State Legislature, and Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas did not hold elections. The popular and electoral votes were as follows:—

States.	*Popular Vote.*			*Electoral Vote.*	
	Grant.	*Seym'r.*	*Maj.*	*Gr't.*	*Sey.*
Alabama......	76,363	72,086	4,280R	8	...
Arkansas.....	22,152	19,078	3,074R	5	...
California....	54,592	54,078	514R	5	...
Connecticut.	50,641	47,600	3,041R	6	...
Delaware.....	7,623	10,980	3,357D	...	3
Florida........	....	....	......	3	...
Georgia.......	57,134	102,822	45,688D	...	9
Illinois.......	250,293	199,143	51,150R	16	...
Indiana.......	176,552	166,980	9,572R	13	...
Iowa...........	120,399	74,040	46,359R	8	...
Kansas........	31,019	14,019	17,030R	3	...
Kentucky....	39,566	115,889	76,323D	...	11
Louisiana....	33,263	80,225	46,962D	...	7
Maine..........	70,426	42,396	28,030R	7	...
Maryland.....	30,438	62,357	31,919D	...	7
Massachus's.	136,477	59,408	77,069R	12	...
Michigan.....	128,550	97,069	31,481R	8	...
Minnesota...	43,542	28,072	15,470R	4	...
Missouri......	85,671	59,788	25,883R	11	...
Nebraska.....	9,729	5,439	4,290R	3	...
Nevada........	10,000	8,600	1,400R	3	...
N. Hamp're.	38,191	31,224	6,967R	5	...
New Jersey..	80,121	83,001	2,880D	...	7
New York....	419,883	429,883	10,000D	...	33
N. Carolina..	96,226	84,090	12,136R	9	...
Ohio............	280,128	238,700	41,428R	21	...
Oregon........	10,961	11,125	164D	...	3
Pennsylv'ia.	342,280	313,382	28,898R	26	...
R. Island.....	12,993	6,548	6,444R	4	...
S. Carolina..	62,301	45,237	17,064R	6	...
Tennessee....	56,757	26,311	30,446R	10	...
Vermont......	44,167	12,045	32,122R	5	...
W. Virginia.	29,025	20,306	8,719R	5	...
Wisconsin...	108,857	84,710	24,147R	8	...
Total.........	3,016,353 2,706,631	2,703,631	309722R	214 80	80
Grant's maj.	309,722			134	

According to the concurrent resolution of February 8, when the electoral vote was counted on Wednesday, February 10, it was announced that, including the vote of Georgia, Grant and Colfax had received 214 votes, and Seymour and Blair 80 votes; and that, excluding the vote of Georgia, Grant and Colfax had received 214 votes, and Seymour and Blair 71 votes, in either case General Ulysses S. Grant being elected President and Hon. Schuyler Colfax Vice-President for the term of four years from the 4th of March, 1869.

Andrew Johnson, the Retiring President,

as he has taken the trouble to tell the world a thousand times, has no line of illustrious ancestors to fall back upon. He first saw the light at Raleigh, North Carolina, on December 29, 1808. When but four years of age he was left dependent upon his mother, his father receiving fatal injuries while attempting to rescue a man from drowning. At the age of ten young Andrew, the future President, was placed as an apprentice with a Raleigh tailor, the limited means of the mother rendering some employment on the part of the son necessary. He remained an apprentice until he had attained his seventeenth year. There being no public schools accessible, young Andrew was compelled to fall back upon his own resources for an education. A kind friend taught him the alphabet, gave him some faint notion of the structure of words and language, and having thus taught him the elegant art of reading, presented him with a volume of speeches by distinguished British statesmen. While perusing these grand effusions, we are at liberty, we suppose, to imagine that visions of future greatness in the walks of statesmanship and oratory flitted through his mind and disturbed the peacefulness of his slumbers.

In the latter part of the year 1824, young Andrew left Raleigh, and for the two years subsequent worked as a journeyman tailor at Laurens Court House, in the northwestern corner of South Carolina. While laboring here it is said that his affection for a certain young lady was reciprocated by her, but the harsh parents, not being endowed with prophetic gifts, interfered, on account of his youth and poverty, and young Andrew again took up his line of march, stopping for a few months in Raleigh, but finally, in 1826, settling in Greenville, East Tennessee, in company with his mother and stepfather. Here he soon married, and at once became the pupil of his wife, who possessed an excellent education. While he was busy with the rents of old garments and the seams of new ones, the patient wife read to him page after page; and when the day's work was laid aside, he took up the pen and pencil, and thus, under her instruction, became proficient in the elements of a good, sound, and practical education.

The world has not been suffered to forget that Andrew Johnson commenced public life in the capacity of an alderman. The work before us, purporting to be an authentic history of his career, states that he was elected to that position in the year 1828, achieving a decided triumph over the aristocratic candidate for the position, and that he was successively re-elected in 1829 and 1830. As he was not yet twenty years of age, however, we are inclined to doubt the strict accuracy of the chronicler. In 1830 he was likewise elevated to the Mayoralty of Greenville, holding the position for three years. In 1835 he was sent to the lower house of the State Legislature from the counties of Greene and Washington, and soon attained a prominent position in that body. His determined opposition to a scheme of internal improvements caused his defeat when he again, in 1837, aspired to legislative honors. But the utter failure of the project and the great increase in the State debt resulting, vindicated his foresight, and in 1839 he was triumphantly returned a member of the Legislature. In 1840 he took an active part in the Presidential campaign, being one of the Democratic Electoral candidates, and canvassing a great portion of the State, with a very gratifying success. In 1841 he was promoted to the State Senate, being elected a member of that body from the Greene and Hawkins county district.

In 1843 he entered the Congressional arena, being elected a Representative from the First district of Tennessee over Colonel John A. Asken, a United States Bank Democrat. His first appearance upon the floor of the House at Washington was as an advocate of the resolution restoring the amount of the fine imposed upon Andrew Jackson for placing New Orleans under martial law. He soon after signalized himself by a hearty advocacy of the annexation of Texas, and by denouncing Mr. Clingman, of North Carolina, for attacking the course of certain members of the Catholic Church during the preceding Presidential election. He was re-elected to Congress in 1845, and joined earnestly in the cry of "Fifty-four forty, or fight!" on the disputed boundary question with Great Britain, but thought it best to sustain President Polk in the final adjustment of the difficulty. Again re-elected in 1847, he raised his voice in support of the veto power of the President, rambling all the way back to the days of the Roman republic in search of precedents to sustain his position. Among the facts set forth in this memorable speech was one to the effect that the veto power had, previous to that time, been exercised twenty-five times only by all the different Presidents of the United States. The contrast presented by this meagre record and that made by himself as President will afford a fruitful theme for contemplation after the 4th of March. Mr. Johnson was continued in his seat until 1853, devoting his time to a faithful support of the Mexican crusade, of the Homestead bill, and of the pro-crusade, of the Homestead bill, and of the prominent points in the Democratic policy.

As time passed, "fresh fields and pastures new" opened before Andrew Johnson, and in 1853, and again in 1855, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, the first time over Gustavus A. Henry, and in the last case over Meredith P. Gentry. Both contests were exceedingly warm, and for both victories he had a hard fight.

In 1857 Andrew Johnson stepped from the Governor's chair to the United States Senate. While a member of this body he remained steadfast to the Union and the flag, opposing the secession intrigues of the other Southern Senators with all his stubbornness and zeal. In return for this the indignant secessionists of Memphis, on the 22d of December, 1860, conferred upon him the high honor of a vicarious martyrdom by burning him in effigy. His return to Tennessee in April, 1861, was also marked by repeated insults and threats of personal violence, as he journeyed homeward through Virginia. At a place named Liberty, it is said that one man pulled his loyal Senatorial nose as a reward for his devotion to the Union. Yet throughout all the dark days of the war he remained steadfast, adhering to the counsel which he addressed to Judah P. Benjamin, when the latter refused to vote on the Crittenden compromise:—"Vote, and show yourself an honest man!" His great speech in the Senate on the expulsion of Jesse D. Bright, the Indiana Senator who gave his weak sympathy to the Rebel cause, was one of the most earnest and eloquent appeals in behalf of the Union that was ever pronounced in that body. Nevertheless, his thorough devotion to the Union and the Constitution did not prevent him from manifesting, even as early as 1861, a desire to tinker that sacred document. During the session of that year he presented a proposition for amending the Constitution by doing away with the Electoral College; changing the tenure of the Supreme Court Judges from life to a term of years, with the requirement that one-half of them should always be appointed from the slave-holding States; and further making it necessary that either the President or Vice-President should always be taken from the same section of the country.

But Senator Johnson was not destined to serve out the full term for which he had been elected, which would have expired on the 4th of March, 1863. The victories of Grant at Forts Henry and Donelson loosened the Rebel hold upon the greater portion of Tennessee, and as Governor Isham G. Harris had gone over to the enemy, with all the machinery of the State government, it became necessary for the President to set up a provisional establishment. Andrew Johnson was selected by Mr. Lincoln as the figure-head of this institution; and he was appointed a brigadier general of volunteers, being confirmed as such by the Senate on the 5th of March, 1862. He at once repaired to Nashville, and there established himself on the 12th of the same month as military governor, so far forgetful of the Constitution and the laws as to hold and administer an office which, as he has repeatedly assured the country, is unknown to both. With varying degrees of fortune, known to all the world, Brigadier General Johnson continued to reside in Nashville as military governor until he left that city to assume his duties as Vice-President.

When the National Union Convention assembled in Baltimore, in June, 1864, the gravest question presented for its consideration was the selection of a candidate for Vice President. The loyal North had accepted the quaint saying of Mr. Lincoln, that "it is dangerous to swop horses while crossing a stream," and his renomination, like the nomination of General Grant in 1868, was a mere formality. When the Vice-Presidency was reached, an influential section of the party which had sustained the war for the Union, having nearly one third of the Convention in its interest, was inclined to adhere to the maxim by which the Presidential question was decided. Yet, while the great services, sterling patriotism, and unquestioned ability of Vice-President Hamlin were conceded by all, a side issue was joined on the necessity of conciliating the War Democracy. It was proposed to do this by placing a War Democrat on the ticket with Mr. Lincoln. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, and Andrew Johnson were the chief competitors for the honor, and the accidental circumstance of Johnson's Southern birth and his record during the war decided the issue in his favor. The first ballot stood as follows:—For Andrew Johnson, 200; for Hannibal Hamlin, 145; for Daniel S. Dickinson, 113; for Benjamin F. Butler, 28; for Lovell H. Rousseau, 21; and 13 votes scattered between Schuyler Colfax, Ambrose E. Burnside, Joseph Holt, David Tod, and Preston King. On the second ballot there was a general desertion of every other candidate for Johnson, and he received 492 votes, Dickinson retaining but 17 and Hamlin only 9, the total vote being 518, and 260 necessary for a choice. Once placed on the loyal ticket, Andrew Johnson secured the almost united support of the loyal element of the population, the opposition to him being restricted to isolated cases in which personal enmity figured quite as largely as any other motive. Receiving, with Mr. Lincoln, the vote of every State participating in the election except three, he was duly sworn into office as Vice-President, on the 4th of March, 1865.

On that day the veil was lifted from his face, and, as when the prophet of Khorassan uncovered his hideous features, the nation recoiled in dismay from the spectacle. Never before

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since the foundation of the Government had a man whom the people had elevated to one of the highest positions within their gift appeared before them to take the oath of office in a state of babbling drunkenness. Such was Andrew Johnson's condition on this historic day, and so completely had he drowned out his wits that he was unable to recall the name of the Secretary of the Navy. A great cry of shame and indignation went up from the people, re-echoed by almost the entire press of the country, without distinction of party. Men began at once to talk about the slender thread of life which hung between this debauchee and the Chief Magistracy, and before they had ceased so to talk, a great calamity fell upon the nation, that slender thread of life was snapped, Abraham Lincoln was followed to his grave by a lamenting multitude, and on the 15th of April, 1865, Andrew Johnson took the oath of office as President of the United States.

First an Alderman of a country village.
Then Mayor of the same.
Then a member of the State Legislature.
Then a Presidential elector.
Then a State Senator.
Then a Representative in Congress.
Then Governor of a State.
Then a Senator of the United States.
Then a high officer in the loyal army.
Then Vice-President.

On every round in the ladder he placed his lucky foot, and at last he gained the very pinnacle of worldly ambition, and was proclaimed to the world

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES!

When Abraham Lincoln breathed his last, the nation forgot the scene in Washington on the 4th of March, and turned to Andrew Johnson as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic with the kindliest feelings and the most unfaltering trust. All minor issues were lost sight of in the one great issue then presented—Shall the fruits of the war for the Union, just brought to a successful close, be snatched from our grasp? How could there be any doubt as to the new President's response? On the 3d of April, not two weeks previous to the great calamity which made him President, he had delivered a characteristic address in Washington, on the occasion of the public rejoicings over the fall of Richmond, in the course of which, after referring to the position taken by himself in the Senate at the outbreak of the war, when "as to loyalty he stood solitary and alone among the Senators from the Southern States," he said:—

> "I was then and there called upon to know what I would do with such traitors, and I want to repeat my reply here. I said, if we had an Andrew Jackson he would hang them as high as Haman, but as he is no more, and sleeps in his grave in his own beloved State, where traitors and treason have even insulted his tomb and the very earth that covers his remains, humble as I am, when you ask me what I would do, my reply is, *I would arrest them—I would try them—I would convict them, and I would hang them!*"

Towards the close of the same address he exclaimed:—

> "Treason is the highest crime known in the catalogue of crimes, and for him that is guilty of it—for him that is willing to lift his impious hand against the authority of the nation—I would say death is too easy a punishment. *My notion is that treason must be made odious, and traitors must be punished!*"

To detail the manner in which this blatant threat has been executed would require a review of the entire history of the country from the 15th of April, 1865, to the present day—an impossibility in the limited space at our command. We proceed to give, however, a chronological outline of Andrew Johnson's administration, each separate date being a sort of round in the ladder down which that functionary has been stumbling with such rapid strides from the moment that he gained the top.

For a few months subsequent to his accidental elevation to the Presidency, before his brain had been completely turned by the fancy of concocting and enforcing a "policy" of his own, he continued to command the confidence and respect of the country.

This he did by making an earnest show of putting into execution his threat of April 3, 1865, to render treason odious and traitors the most uncomfortable of human beings. The assassination conspirators were hunted to the death with his hearty concurrence, large rewards for their apprehension were offered, their trial was conducted with summary expedition, their sentences hastily approved and unhesitatingly executed.

On April 29 he proclaimed June 1 following a day of humiliation and prayer because of the great calamity by which he was lifted into the President's chair.

On May 2 he issued a proclamation offering large rewards for the apprehension of Jeff Davis and certain other leading rebels.

On May 9 he recognized by proclamation the Pierpont government of Virginia.

On May 29 he proclaimed William W. Holden Provisional Governor of North Carolina, following this action up by six different proclamations between June 13 and July 13, by which provisional governments were set up in Mississippi, Georgia, Texas, Alabama, South Carolina, and Florida.

Meanwhile he had become possessed of the knowledge that the Rebellion had been brought to a successful issue, and so,

On April 29, 1865, by proclamation he removed many of the restrictions which had been placed on commerce in the Southern States.

On May 22 he declared all the ports of the country reopened to trade, excepting those of Texas.

On May 29 he issued a proclamation, granting amnesty to all who had participated in the Rebellion, with the exception of such as were embraced in fourteen specified classes.

On June 23 he removed the blockade from all the ports in the country, including those of Texas.

On August 29 he proclaimed the removal of all restrictions upon commerce in the Southern States after the 1st of September following.

On October 12 he relieved the State of Kentucky from the operation of martial law.

On December 1 he restored the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, except in the late insurrectionary States, Kentucky, the District of Columbia, and the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona.

During all this time the late leaders of the Rebellion, under his superintendence and encouragement, had been diligently at work building up State governments after their own fashion, by entirely ignoring the loyal element of the Southern population, and with the chief view of restoring themselves to the positions of power and influence, at home and in the national councils, which they had forfeited by engaging in rebellion. This task accomplished,

On December 18, 1865, he sent a message to Congress announcing that North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee had all been thoroughly reconstructed, the most of them according to "my policy."

Congress, however, was not satisfied with the leading points in this "policy," and indicated without delay its determination to establish and maintain one of its own, in accordance with the principles for which the war for the Union had been waged. Andrew Johnson thereupon joined issue with them by going into the veto business on a wholesale scale.

On February 19, 1866, he vetoed the bill extending indefinitely the time for the operation of the Freedmen's Bureau, and as the Senate was not endowed with the gift of prophecy, that body sustained his objections to the bill.

On February 22 he pronounced a disjointed address in Washington, lamenting the opposition of Congress to his "policy" for restoring "the glorious Union;" discoursing upon the beauties of the Constitution; demanding to know "Who has suffered more than I have?" and denouncing Stevens, Sumner, and their followers in the national legislature as equally inimical to the Union with Davis, Toombs, and Slidell.

On March 27 he hurled another veto at Congress, with special reference to the Civil Rights bill.

On April 2 he proclaimed the insurrection at an end in all the States excepting Texas.

On July 16 he indulged in another veto, aimed at the bill extending the Freedmen's Bureau for two years.

On August 14 the great "arm-in-arm" Convention met in the Philadelphia Wigwam, endorsed the Johnson "policy," and was rewarded on the 18th with a speech, in which the "humble individual" said:—

"We have seen hanging upon the verge of the Government, as it were, a body called, or which assumes to be, the Congress of the United States, while in fact it is a Congress of only a part of the States. We have seen this Congress pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable."

On August 20 he again proclaimed the insurrection at an end, and civil authority restored throughout the Union.

Then he started on the famous "swing around the circle," taking Philadelphia (August 27), New York (August 29), Cleveland (September 3), Chicago (September 6), and St. Louis (September 8), in the route, at each of these places, and at all the intermediate points, making inflammatory speeches against Congress, and at Cleveland, more especially, engaging in a disgraceful bandying of epithets with a disorderly mob.

On January 5, 1867, he vetoed the District of Columbia Suffrage bill.

On January 7, Hon James M. Ashley of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire if there was not cause for the impeachment of the President, which resolution the House adopted by a vote of 107 to 39.

On January 9 Andrew Johnson sent to the Senate a long string of Rebels to whom he had granted special pardons, and both before and after that date he persisted in pardoning, not only every Rebel who asked it, but the most notorious counterfeiters and defrauders of the revenue, as fast as the courts have been able to convict and sentence them.

On January 29 he vetoed the bill admitting Nebraska to the Union, because Congress had inserted a provision guaranteeing impartial suffrage in the new State.

On March 2 he vetoed both the Reconstruction and Tenure-of-Office bills, and protested against the bill which required all the orders issued to the army to pass through the office of the General-in-Chief.

On March 23 he vetoed the Supplementary Reconstruction bill.

On July 19 he vetoed the explanatory Reconstruction bill, and a few days afterwards a bill making a large appropriation for carrying out the reconstruction policy of Congress.

On August 5 he sent to Secretary Stanton a note, as follows:—

"Public considerations of a high character constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted."

On the same day he received from Secretary Stanton a response stating that "public considerations of a high character" constrained him to remain in office until the meeting of Congress.

On August 12 he suspended Secretary Stanton, and made General Grant Secretary of War *ad interim*.

On August 26 he relieved Generals Sheridan and Sickles of their commands in the Fifth and Second military districts because of their faithful execution of the laws of Congress.

On September 3 he again proclaimed the supremacy of the civil law throughout the South, and warned everybody against obstructing its process.

On September 8 he issued a proclamation extending amnesty and pardon to a large number of Rebels who had been excepted in the proclamation of May 29, 1865.

On November 25 the reports of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives on Ashley's impeachment resolution were presented, and it was found that the House then stood 57 to 108 on the impeachment question.

On November 29 he appointed to the command of the Louisiana district General Winfield S. Hancock, whom he afterwards eulogized as "the Second Washington," in return for his devotion to the civil law and its supremacy over the military.

On December 28 he relieved Generals Pope and Ord of their commands in the Third and Fourth Military districts, because of their zeal in carrying out the reconstruction policy of Congress.

On January 13, 1868, the Senate refused to sustain the suspension of Secretary Stanton, by a strict party vote of 35 to 6.

On January 14, General Grant turned over the War Department to Secretary Stanton, and then ensued a long dispute been the former and the President, as to the allegation by Mr. Johnson that General Grant had promised to notify him before taking any such action.

On February 21 Andrew Johnson notified the Senate that he had finally removed Secretary Stanton and designated Lorenzo Thomas, the Adjutant General of the army, to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*; the Senate on the same day passing, by a vote of 28 to 6, a resolution declaring "that, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, the President had no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office *ad interim*."

On February 24 the House, on a report presented by the Reconstruction Committee, resolved, by a vote of 128 to 47, to impeach Andrew Johnson of high crimes and misdemeanors.

On the same day a committee of seven was appointed by the House to prepare and present articles of impeachment.

On February 25 Thaddeus Stevens and John A. Bingham appeared, by order of the House, at the bar of the Senate, and made a formal impeachment of the President.

On March 2 and 3 the House agreed to the articles of impeachment.

On March 4 the articles were read to the Senate by the managers.

On March 5 Chief Justice Chase organized the High Court of Impeachment by taking the oath of office.

On March 13 the President's counsel entered an appearance.

On March 25 Andrew Johnson vetoed the bill amending the Judiciary act, by which the Supreme Court was prevented from meddling with political questions.

On March 30 the great impeachment trial commenced.

On April 9 the President's counsel opened the defense.

On April 22 the argument was commenced.

On April 23 the President nominated to the Senate General John M. Schofield as Secretary of War.

On May 16 the Senate declared Andrew Johnson not guilty on the eleventh article, by a vote of 35 to 19—one more vote being required to convict—the seven Republican Senators following voting, with the twelve Democratic Senators, "not guilty:"—Fessenden of Maine, Fowler of Tennessee, Grimes of Iowa, Henderson of Missouri, Ross of Kansas, Trumbull of Illinois, and Van Winkle of West Virginia.

On May 26 the Senate voted on the second and third articles with the same result, and then adjourned *sine die* as a High Court of Impeachment.

On the same day Secretary Stanton notified the President that he had *relinquished* charge of the War Department.

On May 29 the Senate confirmed General Schofield as Secretary of War.

On June 20 Andrew Johnson resumed the veto business, disapproving of the bill for the restoration of Arkansas to representation in Congress.

On June 24 he received from Congress a bill extending the Freedmen's Bureau to July 16, 1869, which became a law without his signature.

On June 25 he vetoed the so-called "Omnibus bill," by which several of the Southern States were restored to representation in Congress.

On June 30 he relieved General McDowell from command in the Fourth Military district.

On July 4 he celebrated Independence Day by issuing an amnesty proclamation for the benefit of all Rebels who were not at that time under presentment or indictment.

On July 18 he again displayed his passion for tinkering the Constitution by recommending the election of President and Vice-President by the people, for terms of six years, without eligibility for a re-election; also recommending that United States Senators be chosen by the people of the States, and that the tenure of Judges of the Supreme Court be limited to twelve years.

On July 20 he vetoed the bill which prohibited the counting of the electoral votes of such States as might be without representation in Congress.

On July 25 he vetoed another bill concerning the Freedmen's Bureau.

On September 15 he installed General Rousseau in command of the Louisiana district.

On December 9 he sent his last annual message to Congress, still persisting in a wholesale abuse of that body and its reconstruction policy, and advocating a fantastic way of repudiating the national debt.

On December 25 he celebrated Christmas Day by issuing another pronunciamento, in which he proclaimed and declared, "unconditionally and without reservation, to all and to every person who directly or indirectly participated in the late insurrection or Rebellion, a full pardon and amnesty for the offense of treason against the United States, or of adhering to their enemies during the late civil war, with the restoration of all rights, privileges, and immunities under the Constitution, and the laws which have been made in pursuance thereof."

On February 11, 1869, he signed the pardon of the notorious Dr. Mudd, one of the assassination conspirators.

On February 13 he indulged in a parting veto, disapproving of a bill concerning the colored schools of the District of Columbia.

On the 4th of March he will retire from the office of President, and at once enter upon a canvass for the Governorship of Tennessee. Having reached the bottom of the ladder, and beholding the yawning abyss of oblivion ready to engulf him, he is determined to start again on an upward career, despite the ill repute in which he is held by the people of the United States, almost without distinction of party, color, or locality.

General Ulysses S. Grant, the New President.

The biography of General Grant, the President elect, has been "done" so often and so extensively of late, that it is not worth while to enter upon it again, even in this connection, except in the merest outline. He was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, April 27, 1822. He received an ordinary common school education, and manifesting a strong inclination for military life, he received an appointment to West Point through the influence of Hon. Thomas L. Homer, of Ohio, and was admitted to that institution July 1, 1839. He graduated number twenty-one in a class of thirty-nine, on the 30th of June, 1843, and was soon after breveted second lieutenant. During the war with Mexico he participated in the principal battles and sieges under Scott and Taylor, and for meritorious services was breveted captain. In 1853 he resigned his commission, and joined his wife in St. Louis, where he resided for six years. In 1859 he removed to Galena, Ill., and entered his father's leather and saddlery store.

At the breaking out of the Rebellion Grant organized a company and reported at Springfield, where he was soon after appointed Adjutant-General, and mustering officer of the Illinois troops. In June, 1861, he was appointed by Governor Yates Colonel of the 21st Illinois Regiment, and shortly after he was promoted to a brigadier generalship, and assigned by General Halleck to the command of the Cairo district. In February, 1862, he captured Fort Donelson, for which service he was created a major general of volunteers. His subsequent career is well known, and it covers the battles of Corinth, Shiloh, Iuka, the siege of Vicksburg, his promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General, with supreme command of the forces of the United States, the battles of the Wilderness, the prolonged siege of Richmond, the surrender of Lee, and his promotion to the rank of General.

General Grant was nominated for the Presidency by the Republican party on the 21st of May, 1868, and on the 3d of November he was chosen by a majority of the American people for their chief magistrate. On the 4th of March next he will assume the duties of his new office.

Schuyler Colfax, the New Vice-President,

was born in New York city, March 23, 1823, so that he is about a year older than General Grant. Like Grant he merely had the advantages of a common school education, and being obliged to depend solely upon his own industry for a living, he was placed in a mercantile establishment in New York, remaining there for three years.

In 1836, when only thirteen years old he removed to Indiana for the purpose of making his fortune. In 1844 he commenced the publication of the South Bend *Register*, a weekly journal, which he edited with much ability. The *Register* advocated Whig principles and brought Mr. Colfax into notice as a young man of talent and energy. In 1848 he was a delegate to the National Whig Convention, and acted as its secretary. In 1850 he became a member of the Indiana Constitutional Convention, and in 1852 he was again appointed to the National Whig Convention which nominated General Scott. When the Whig party broke up Mr. Colfax identified himself with the Republicans, and in 1854 he was elected a Representative in Congress from the Ninth district of Indiana. Mr. Colfax has retained his seat ever since, and has been known as a clear-headed and practical statesman and indefatigable worker. In the fall of 1863 he was elected Speaker of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and in December, 1865, and again in 1867, he was re-elected to the same position. In May, 1868, he was chosen as the candidate of the Republican party for the office of the Vice-President, and on the 3d of November the nomination was confirmed by the people. Mr. Colfax has won the esteem of all parties by his dignity and impartiality as presiding officer of the House, and there is no doubt that he will give equal satisfaction in the Senate.

THE CABINET.

The Counsellors of Andrew Johnson.

When Andrew Johnson was made President by the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, he accepted the members of the Cabinet of the latter as his constitutional advisers, and no material change was made by him until he became embroiled in the dispute with Stanton. With the exception of the Secretary of War, all of Mr. Lincoln's ministers willingly submitted to the Johnsonizing process, and remained faithful exponents and advocates of "my policy" as long as there was any possible chance for its success. Mr. Seward, who became Secretary of State on the accession of President Lincoln, has contrived to retain the confidence of President Johnson throughout his term of office, and Mr. Welles, has been equally successful. Mr. McCulloch, who was made Secretary of the Treasury immediately after Mr. Lincoln's second inauguration, has held on to the position firmly, although the political atmosphere has frequently been burdened with rumors of his impending resignation.

Mr. Stanton, whom Andrew Johnson found at the head of the War Department, remained there undisturbed until the 5th of August, 1867, when the President requested him to resign, although for months previous to that date there had been so much ill feeling between the two that the Secretary had had no personal intercourse with the President. On the 12th of the same month he was formally suspended, General Grant acting as Secretary of War *ad interim* from that date until January 14, 1868, when, the Senate having refused to assent to Mr. Stanton's suspension, he again turned over the office to his predecessor. On the 21st of February, 1868, the President precipitated the impeachment movement by an attempt to remove Stanton, appointing General Lorenzo Thomas to the position of *ad interim* Secretary. Mr. Stanton, however, continued to "stick" until the close of the impeachment trial, retiring from the office May 26, 1868. Meantime Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, was nominated to the Senate for the position on February 24 but no action being taken upon the nomination, the President, on April 23, sent in the name of General John M. Schofield as Secretary of War. After Mr. Stanton had formally withdrawn from the office, the Senate, on May 29, confirmed General Schofield, who entered the office June 1, and has since remained at the head of the department.

Hon. John P. Usher, of Indiana, having retired from Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, just previous to his second inauguration, Hon. James Harlan, of Iowa, was tendered the position, but waived his right when Mr. Johnson came into power. The latter, however, still insisted upon his entering the Cabinet, which he did May 15, 1865, retaining the position until July, 1866, when he resigned to re-enter the Senate. On September 1 following Mr. Browning entered upon the duties of the Interior Office, and there remains.

Ex-Governor William Dennison, of Ohio who had been appointed by Mr. Lincoln Postmaster-General in October, 1864, retained the position until July, 1866, when he was succeeded by Mr. Randall, the present incumbent.

Hon. James Speed, of Kentucky, whom Mr. Lincoln appointed Attorney-General in December, 1864, remained such until he was succeeded in July, 1866, by Henry S. Stanbery, of Kentucky. In February, 1868, Mr. Stanbery resigned, to take part as one of the President's counsel in the impeachment trial, the illustrious Binckley acting as Attorney-General meanwhile, as he had frequently done before, in consequence of Mr. Stanbery's ill-health. At the close of the trial the President again sent the name of Mr. Stanbery to the Senate, but the nomination was rejected by that body. Hon. William M. Evarts of New York was then nominated to the position, and confirmed by the Senate July 15, 1868.

In this way the Cabinet of Andrew Johnson came, soon after the termination of the impeachment trial, and until the close of his administration, to stand as follows:—

Secretary of State—William H. Seward, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hugh McCulloch, of Indiana.
Secretary of War—John M. Schofield, of New York.
Secretary of the Navy—Gideon Welles, of Connecticut.
Secretary of the Interior—Orville H. Browning, of Illinois.
Attorney General—William M. Evarts, of New York.
Postmaster General—Alexander W. Randall, of Wisconsin.

William H. Seward, the Secretary of State

during the two administrations of Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson, has held that office during a longer period than any other incumbent excepting James Madison, from 1801 to 1809, and John Quincy Adams, from 1817 to 1825, each of whom held it for the same length of time. He was born in Florida, Orange county, New York, May 16, 1801, and was educated at Union College, Schenectady, where he graduated in 1820. After leaving college, he entered on the study of the law, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. In the following year he removed to Auburn, New York, where he has since resided, and speedily made his mark as a rising man in his profession. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate for four years, and in 1834 he was nominated on the Whig ticket for Governor, but was defeated. He was again nominated for the same office in 1838, and being elected he entered upon the discharge of his duties in 1839. During his administration he devoted himself with energy to the prosecution of internal improvements, and to reforming the public school system of the State. Mr. Seward held the office of Governor for four years, and on the expiration of his second term he declined a re-election, and returned to the practice of his profession. In March, 1849, he was chosen United States Senator, and held the position until he was invited to enter the Cabinet of Mr. Lincoln, in March, 1861.

During his Senatorial career Mr. Seward became the acknowledged leader of the new Republican party, and for many years he was the foremost man in its ranks. On the 25th of October, 1858, at Rochester, New York, he delivered a speech in which he laid down so clearly the principles involved in the "irrepressible conflict" between freedom and slavery, that it became the key-note to that conflict until the war of words was ended by an appeal to the sword. When the National Republican Convention assembled at Chicago, in May, 1860, he was regarded as the most formidable candidate for the nomination. On the first ballot he received 173½ votes, Mr. Lincoln receiving but 102, the whole number being 465, and 233 necessary to a choice. On the second ballot the vote stood, for Seward 184½, and for Lincoln 181; on the third ballot, for Seward 180 and for Lincoln 231½, within 2½ votes of the number required. Before the result of the third ballot was announced four votes were changed from Salmon P. Chase to Mr. Lincoln, and Mr. Seward's dream of the Presidency was forever blighted. With commendable good grace he acquiesced in the result, and, in common with his most ardent admirers, threw all his influence in favor of his successful rival.

As he had been the most formidable antagonist of Mr. Lincoln in the convention, when the latter came to the selection of a Cabinet, to be composed principally of his rivals, the first position in it was tendered to Mr. Seward, and unhesitatingly accepted by him. For the discharge of the duties incumbent upon the Foreign Minister during such a crisis as followed, he was eminently qualified. His course, taken as a whole, was unquestionably the safest for the country, despite its occasional vacillation and lack of firmness. An issue greater than the upholding of our dignity abroad was at stake, and a stout defiance of the whole world might have precipitated the calamity of a foreign war, which threatened the nation from the inauguration of the Rebellion to its close.

Just previous to the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, Secretary Seward had sustained severe injuries by being thrown from his carriage. While still confined to his bed, he was, on the fatal evening of April 14, 1865, brutally assailed by Payne, one of the conspirators, and so dangerously wounded that for a long time his life was despaired of. On his recovery, he was continued at the head of President Johnson's Cabinet, and became an earnest supporter of his policy concerning the restoration of the Southern States, thereby alienating the greater portion of his former supporters. When the contest of 1868 was at hand, however, in a speech delivered at Auburn, New York, a few days previous to the election, he clearly signified his intention to support Grant and Colfax as "the candidates of authority." The leading features of his foreign diplomacy during President Johnson's administration have been the agitation of the Alabama claims question with Great Britain, the driving of the French out of Mexico, the negotiation of naturalization treaties with the leading powers of Europe, and the purchase of Alaska from Russia.

Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury,

is of Scotch descent, his grandfather, Adam McCulloch, having emigrated from Dornoch, Scotland, about the year 1765, and settled in Arundel, now Kennebunk Port, Maine. He was born about the year 1810, and soon after his father, who had been one of the largest shipowners of New England, sustained serious losses by the war with Great Britain. This interfered with the thoroughness of his education, which was such as could be obtained at an Academy, with one year at Bowdoin College. At the age of seventeen he commenced teaching school, and continued at it until 1829. He then studied law, completing his studies in Boston, to which place he removed in 1832. In June, 1833, he settled in Fort Wayne, Indiana, in the practice of his profession; but in the fall of 1835 he was invited to assume the management of a branch of the State Bank of Indiana. Elected a director of the State Bank in 1836, he continued in that position and as cashier and manager of the Fort Wayne branch, until the expiration of the charter in 1857, achieving a marked success as a financier. In 1856 he was unanimously elected President of a new banking concern, with an authorized capital of $6,000,000, and twenty branches, known as the Bank of the State of Indiana. In this capacity he gained a still higher reputation in financial circles, and in April, 1865, Secretary Chase tendered him the position of Comptroller of the Currency, under the National Banking law. When William P. Fessenden retired from the Secretaryship of the Treasury in March, 1865, the legislatures of Indiana, Illinois, and other Western States, seconded by the press of this section, demanded his transfer from the head of the currency bureau to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, to which President Lincoln appointed him and in which he has since been continued by President Johnson.

John M. Schofield, the Secretary of War,

was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. At the age of twelve years he removed with his father's family to Illinois, and from that State he was entered as a cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1853, receiving at that time a brevet as second lieutenant in the second regiment of artillery. He was stationed for two years at Fort Moultrie, S. C., and subsequently at Fort Cassin, Florida. Afterwards he was ordered to West Point as instructor in Natural Philosophy, and filled that position for five years. He was in 1860 granted leave of absence to occupy the chair of Natural Philosophy in Washington University, St. Louis, and was so engaged when the late war broke out. By an order from the War Department he was detailed to muster into service the Missouri troops, and was appointed major in the 1st Missouri Infantry. His rank in the regular army was then first lieutenant, and in May, 1861, he was appointed captain. After the battle of Boonville he joined General Lyon as Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, and was with him when he fell at the battle of Wilson's creek.

He was commissioned a Brigadier-General of Volunteers November 21, 1861, and assigned to the command of the militia of Missouri, authorized to be raised for service during the war. When General Halleck went to Pittsburg Landing, about four-fifths of the State was placed under command of General Schofield, and on June 1, 1862, the district of Missouri, comprising the entire State, was assigned to him. In October he received command of the army of the frontier, driving the troops of the organized forces of the Rebels back to the valley of the Arkansas, defeating Hindman, October 22, at Maysville, near Pea Ridge, Arkansas, and pursuing him beyond the Boston Mountains. In November, 1862, he was commissioned a Major-General of Volunteers, and in 1864 a Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, and in 1865 a Brevet Major General, and subsequently was elevated to the full rank. After the close of the war Major General Schofield was sent to the Southern States, on a tour of inquiry, to ascertain the condition of things there, and after a short absence returned to Washington and reported the result of his examination. When the Southern States were, in May, 1867, divided into the five military districts, under the Reconstruction act, General Schofield was appointed to the command of the First District, comprising the State of Virginia, which position he retained until he assumed the duties of the War Office on June 1, 1868, having been nominated Secretary of War on April 23, during the progress of the Impeachment trial, and confirmed as such by the Senate on May 29 following.

Gideon Welles, the Secretary of the Navy,

during the administrations of President Lincoln and Johnson, was born in Glastonbury, Hartford county, Connecticut, July 1, 1802. Mr. Welles was educated at the Episcopal Academy in Chester and at Norwich University. He studied law, and in 1826 became one of the editors and proprietors of the Hartford *Times*. This paper he continued to edit until the close of President Jackson's administration. In 1827 he was elected to the Legislature, and was repeatedly re-elected until 1835, when he was appointed Comptroller of the public accounts. Subsequently he was Postmaster at Hartford, Comptroller after the change in the Constitution making the office elective, and in 1846 he was appointed to the office of chief of one of the naval bureaus by President Polk. This position he retained until the summer of 1849. After the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which was followed by the difficulties in Kansas, Mr. Welles affiliated with the newly-organized Republican party, and was its candidate for Governor in 1856. He was appointed by the Philadelphia Convention, in 1856, a member of the Republican National Committee, and was one of its executive members until after the election of Mr. Lincoln. He was also chairman of the Connecticut delegation to the Chicago Convention.

When Mr. Lincoln took the Presidential chair in March, 1861, Mr. Welles was invited to a seat in the Cabinet as Secretary of the Navy. This office he has held since then, in spite of great opposition and severe criticisms on his management of the affairs of the Navy during and since the war. During the war Mr. Welles was the most unpopular of the Cabinet officers, and the gallant performances of the Navy were not sufficient to bring him into favor or to relieve him of the charge of incompetency. It was said that the Navy did great things in spite of the Secretary, and not through him. When Andrew Johnson was called to the Presidential chair after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Welles continued to occupy his seat in the Cabinet, and when the quarrel between the President and Congress took place he sided with the former, and has since continued to be one of the most devoted supporters of the Johnsonian policy.

Orville H. Browning, Secretary of the Interior,

was born in Harrison county, Kentucky. He received an ordinary English education, and at an early age he removed to Buckner county, where he went through a classical course at Augusta College while performing the duties of a clerk in the office of the County and Circuit Court. He afterwards studied law and was admitted to the bar. In 1831 he removed to Quincy, Illinois, where he has since resided. He served through the Black Hawk War, and in 1836 he was elected to the Illinois Legislature as Senator. In 1840 he was elected to the lower house, and served a term of two years there. At the Bloomingdale Convention he co-operated with Abraham Lincoln in organizing the Republican party of Illinois. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Chicago Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln, and during the war he was an ardent supporter of the Government. In 1861 he was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States caused by the death of Stephen A. Douglas. On the 1st of September, 1866, he was appointed Secretary of the Interior by President Johnson, on the retirement of Hon. James Harlan; and he has supported Mr. Johnson in his apostacy to the principles on which he was elected.

Wm. M. Evarts, the Attorney-General,

is a native of Boston, Massachusetts, where he was born in 1818. After a thorough preparatory education, he entered Yale College, from which he graduated, with high honors, in 1837. Two years were then devoted by him to the study of the law at the Law School of Harvard University. He at once settled in New York city and commenced the practice of the law there, soon attaining a high standing in the profession. On the 19th of April, 1849, he was appointed Deputy United States District Attorney for the New York city district, holding the office precisely four years to a day. In April, 1851, while acting as District Attorney, during the sickness of the regular incumbent, he signalized himself by his able prosecution of the persons engaged in the Cuban filibustering scheme known as "the Cleopatra Expedition." In 1853 he resumed the private practice of his profession, and continued in it until his entry into the Cabinet, achieving a position which was scarcely second to that of any other lawyer in the United States. In 1853 he again gained considerable reputation by his conduct of the celebrated Lemmon slave case, as counsel for the State of New York. Having been selected by President Johnson as one of his counsel in the great impeachment trial, Mr. Evarts brought to bear upon the case all his energy, learning, and eloquence, and at once assumed the position of leader of the defense. At the close of the trial he was rewarded by Mr. Johnson with the position of Attorney-General, and was confirmed by the Senate as such on the 15th of July, 1868. Although he has never held any public offices of importance except the two above mentioned, he has frequently taken an active part in politics. He was a prominent member of the National Republican Convention of 1860, in which he exerted himself to the utmost, as chairman of the New York delegation, to secure the nomination of Mr. Seward; and when Mr. Lincoln received the votes of a majority of the convention, it was he who moved that the nomination be made unanimous. About the same time he was a prominent candidate for the United States Senate, for the term from 1861 to 1867, but was defeated by Hon. Ira Harris, the compromise candidate between the Seward and Greeley factions of the Republican party of New York.

Alexander W. Randall, the Postmaster-General,

is a native of New York State, but has been a resident of Wisconsin since about the year 1840. In early life he was an ardent Democrat, and when John Tyler succeeded to the Presidency in 1841, Mr. Randall, then a promising lawyer in Waukesha, where he practised the profession many years, was appointed postmaster of that town. Having acted with the Democratic party up to 1848, his free soil tendencies led him then to espouse the cause of Van Buren, instead of Cass; but in 1852 he again adhered to the regular nominees, and advocated the election of Pierce and King. In 1854 he was elected to the lower house of the State Legislature, as an independent Democrat, but acted with the Republicans in that body. In 1855 he became thoroughly identified with the Republican party and was placed on its State ticket as the candidate for the Attorney-Generalship, but the whole ticket, excepting the Governor, was defeated. In 1856 he was appointed by Governor Bashford to fill a vacancy upon the bench of the Second Judicial Circuit of the State. In 1857 he became the Republican candidate for Governor, and was elected, being re-elected in 1859. When the war broke out but eight months of his second term as Governor remained, and at its close he was appointed by President Lincoln Minister to Rome. After remaining abroad for a year he resigned, and on returning to the United States was appointed to the position of First Assistant Postmaster-General. From this position he was elevated by President Johnson to a seat in the Cabinet as Postmaster-General on the resignation of ex-Governor William Dennison, of Ohio, July 11, 1866. The new Postmaster-General, with the vast patronage at his disposal, was obliged to submit to the Johnsonizing process, and he has been one of the stoutest advocates of "my policy" in the expiring Cabinet.

President Grant's Cabinet

presents a fruitful theme for speculation, but one quite as fruitless as it is fruitful. By his response to the Congressional committee which officially informed him of his election on the 13th inst., he showed his determination to maintain, until his induction into office, his reticence upon the subject, although Wendell Phillips regards silence under such circumstances as flat disloyalty, and the great throng of Cabinet-makers consider it an obstinate interference with their schemes. Notwithstanding the silence of General Grant, however, there are a few indications of his course the safety of putting faith in which cannot be questioned. If Mr. Seward is not retained as Secretary of State, and neither John Lothrop Motley, nor Charles Francis Adams, nor Edwin M. Stanton, nor Wendell Phillips, nor Frederick Douglass, is tendered the position, the Cabinet-makers are assured that somebody else will be invited to accept the office. And a similar assertion can be safely ventured in connection with the head of each of the other departments.

General Grant has likewise emphatically declared that he will not even inform his future counsellors of their good fortune more than two or three days before he sends in their names to the Senate. This course on his part is not without precedent. When Mr. Lincoln left his home at Springfield, Illinois, on February 11, 1861, for Washington, it was generally understood that he would select his Cabinet principally from among his rivals for the Presidential nomination. Yet the only thing that was then definitely known to the public was the selection of Mr. Seward as head of the State Department, although it is said that, before starting from Springfield, Gideon Welles had been definitely assigned to the Navy Department, and Edward Bates to the Attorney-Generalship. General Cameron had, at first, been thought of for the Treasury, but not until about the 1st of March was he finally turned over to the War Office, and the other positions provided for. The Washington *National Intelligencer*, on February 26, 1857, announced the probable Cabinet of Mr. Buchanan, and but slight changes were subsequently made in the programme then announced. On the 17th of February, 1853, the probable Cabinet of Franklin Pierce was semi-officially announced, but the list was a very weak one, and was completely upset by inauguration day. As early as February 17, 1849, it was announced that John J. Crittenden of Kentucky had declined to enter General Taylor's Cabinet, through fear that Henry Clay would make this a pretext for embarassing the administration. It was not, however, until March 3 of this year that the probable composition of Taylor's Cabinet was announced, and even then the programme was found an impracticable one. President Polk arrived in Washington Feb. 13, 1845, but did not decide upon his Cabinet until after March 1. In General Harrison's case, however, the *National Intelligencer* on February 13, 1841, four days after Harrison's arrival in Washington, announced semi-officially the future Cabinet, and no change whatever was subsequently made in the list then promulgated. That Martin Van Buren would go into General Jackson's Cabinet was generally understood long before the 4th of March, 1829, but no authoritative announcement of the remaining Cabinet officers was made until February 27. The list published on that day by the *National Intelligencer* was changed in only one particular, that of the Postmaster-Generalship. Martin Van Buren accepted Jackson's Cabinet in 1837, as he found it, making but one change for several months after his accession. With these facts before the public, it will be seen that General Grant's course in regard to his Cabinet appointments is not so extraordinary as is generally supposed.

THE SENATE.

The Senate of the Forty-First Congress.

The following is the roster of the Senate of the Forty-first Congress, with the dates at which the term of each member will expire. Republicans are printed in Roman, Democrats in *Italics*, new members designated by an asterisk (*), and members not yet admitted to their seats by a dagger (†):—

Schuyler Colfax of Indiana, President; George C. Gorham of California, Secretary.

ALABAMA.		MINNESOTA.	
Willard Warner	1871	*Daniel S. Norton*	1871
Geo. E. Spencer	1873	Alex. Ramsey	1875
ARKANSAS.		MISSOURI.	
Alex. McDonald	1871	Charles D. Drake	1873
Benj. F. Rice	1873	*Carl Schurz	1875
CALIFORNIA.		NEBRASKA.	
Cornelius Cole	1873	John M. Thayer	1871
**Eugene Casserly*	1875	Thomas W. Tipton	1875
CONNECTICUT.		NEVADA.	
Orris S. Ferry	1873	James W. Nye	1873
*W.A.Buckingham	1875	Wm. M. Stewart	1875
DELAWARE.		NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Willard Saulsbury	1871	Aaron H. Cragin	1871
**Thomas F. Bayard*	1875	Jas. W. Patterson	1873
FLORIDA.		NEW JERSEY.	
Thomas W. Osborn	1873	Alex. G. Cattell	1871
*Abijah Gilbert	1875	**John P. Stockton*	1875
GEORGIA.		NEW YORK.	
†*H. V. M. Miller*	1871	Roscoe Conkling	1873
†Joshua Hill	1873	*Reuben E. Fenton	1875
ILLINOIS.		NORTH CAROLINA.	
Richard Yates	1871	Joseph C. Abbott	1871
Lyman Trumbull	1873	John Pool	1873
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
Oliver P. Morton	1873	John Sherman	1873
*Daniel D. Pratt	1875	**Allen G. Thurman*	1875
IOWA.		OREGON.	
James W. Grimes	1871	George H. Williams	1871
James Harlan	1873	Henry W. Corbett	1873
KANSAS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
Edmund G. Ross	1871	Simon Cameron	1873
S. C. Pomeroy	1873	*John Scott	1875
KENTUCKY.		RHODE ISLAND.	
Thos. C. McCreery	1871	Henry B. Anthony	1871
Garrett Davis	1873	William Sprague	1875
LOUISIANA.		SOUTH CAROLINA.	
John S. Harris	1871	T. J. Robertson	1871
Wm. Pitt Kellogg	1873	Fred. A. Sawyer	1873
MAINE.		TENNESSEE.	
W. Pitt Fessenden	1871	Joseph S. Fowler	1871
*Hannibal Hamlin	1875	*Wm. G. Brownlow	1875
MARYLAND.		VERMONT.	
George Vickers	1873	Justin S. Morrill	1873
**Wm. T. Hamilton*	1875	Geo. F. Edmunds	1875
MASSACHUSETTS.		WEST VIRGINIA.	
Henry Wilson	1871	Waitman T. Willey	1871
Charles Sumner	1875	*Arthur I. Boreman	1875
MICHIGAN.		WISCONSIN.	
Jacob M. Howard	1871	Timothy O. Howe	1873
Zach. Chandler	1875	*Matt. H. Carpenter	1875

The Georgia Senators not having been admitted to their seats, the recapitulation, excluding them and compared with the Senate of the Fortieth Congress, shows the following result:—

	41st Congress.	*40th Congress.*
Republicans	56	54
Democrats	10	12
Rep. majority	46	42

The Changes in the Senate.

The changes which will take place in the Senate on the 4th of March are as follows:—

Eugene Casserly, of California, Democrat, in place of John Conness, Republican.

William A. Buckingham, of Connecticut, Republican, in place of James Dixon, elected as a Republican, but subsequently Johnsonized.

Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, Democrat, in place of his father, James A. Bayard, Democrat.

Abijah Gilbert, of Florida, Republican, in place of Adonijah S. Welch, Republican.

Daniel D. Pratt, of Indiana, Republican, in place of Thomas A. Hendricks, Democrat.

Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, Republican, in place of Lot M. Morrill, Republican.

William T. Hamilton, of Maryland, Democrat, in place of William P. Whyte, Democrat.

Carl Schurz, of Missouri, Republican, in place of John B. Henderson, anti-impeachment Republican.

John P. Stockton, of New Jersey, Democrat, in place of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, Republican.

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[Continued from the Second Page.]

Reuben E. Fenton, of New York, Republican, in place of Edwin D. Morgan, Republican.

Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, Democrat, in place of Benjamin F. Wade, Republican.

John Scott, of Pennsylvania, Republican, in place of Charles R. Buckalew, Democrat.

William G. Brownlow, of Tennessee, Republican, in place of David T. Patterson, elected as a Republican, but subsequently Johnsonized.

Arthur I. Boreman, of West Virginia, Republican, in place of Peter G. Van Winkle, anti impeachment Republican.

Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Republican, in place of James R. Doolittle, elected as a Republican, but subsequently Johnsonized.

In addition to the above changes the following Senators, all Republicans, whose terms expire with the Fortieth Congress, retain their seats by virtue of a re election:—

Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts;
Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan;
Alexander Ramsay, of Minnesota;
Thomas W. Tipton, of Nebraska;
William M. Stewart, of Nevada;
William Sprague, of Rhode Island; and
George F. Edmunds, of Vermont.

This gives seven Senators re-elected and fifteen new ones, ten of whom have not been in Congress before.

Mr. Cameron's first service in the Senate antedates that of all his colleagues, but only aggregates ten years, while Charles Sumner has held his seat for eighteen consecutive years, and to Mr. Hamlin's thirteen years of service as Senator should be added four years as presiding officer of the body while Vice-President. The States of Maine, Massachusetts, and Iowa will be represented by the Senators of ten years ago. Eleven Senators of the session (winter of 1860-61) immediately preceding the war will be in the Senate of the Forty-first Congress, as follows:—Trumbull, of Illinois; Grimes and Harlan, of Iowa; Fessenden and Hamlin, of Maine; Wilson and Sumner, of Massachusetts; Chandler, of Michigan; Cameron, of Pennsylvania; Anthony, of Rhode Island; and Saulsbury, of Delaware. Four Senators of the same session retire from the Senate on March 4, as follows:—Dixon, of Connecticut; James A. Bayard, of Delaware; Wade, of Ohio; and Doolittle, of Wisconsin. Five members of the House of Representatives of the session of 1860-61 will likewise be in the Senate after the 4th of March, as follows:—Ferry, of Connecticut; Conkling and Fenton, of New York; Sherman, of Ohio; and Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont. Joshua Hill, who has been refused admission as a Senator from Georgia, was also a member of the House in 1860-61.

The New Senators.

We present the following sketches of the new Senators:—

THOMAS F. BAYARD,

of Delaware, is a son of Hon. James A. Bayard, a native of Delaware, and about forty-five years of age. He is a lawyer by profession, and stands at the head of his profession in Delaware. His entrance into the Senate is his first appearance in a prominent public position. His father and grandfather, both named James A. Bayard, and an uncle named Richard H. Bayard, have all been members of the United States Senate.

ARTHUR I. BOREMAN,

of West Virginia, who succeeds Peter G. Van Winkle, is a new man to Congress, but has figured largely in West Virginia politics during the last six years. In 1863, when the old State of Virginia was divided and West Virginia constructed, Boreman was chosen Governor unanimously, no vote being cast against him. In 1864 another gubernatorial election was held, and he was again unanimously elected, receiving 19,098 votes. In 1866 he was elected for the third time. A Democratic candidate was nominated against him, but Boreman received 23,802 votes to 17,158 for his opponent, a majority of 6644. In 1868 he declined re-election.

WILLIAM G. BROWNLOW,

the gubernatorial "Parson" of Tennessee, was born in Wythe county, Virginia, August 29, 1805. Until the age of eighteen he was engaged in hard labor on a farm, and then removed to Abingdon, Virginia, where he served an apprenticeship to a house carpenter. Having received a very irregular and imperfect education in his youthful days, as soon as he had learned his trade and put by some money, he again went to school. He then entered the Methodist ministry, and travelled as an itinerant for ten years without intermission. In 1832, while a member of the Holstein Conference, having removed to Tennessee, he was sent by that body as a delegate to the General Conference of the Church which assembled at Philadelphia. During this year he also travelled a South Carolina circuit for a time, and dived into the political contest which was then raging, taking strong grounds against nullification. For this course he was so severely handled that he felt called upon to defend himself in a pamphlet, as characteristic of the man as have been his other productions. As early as 1828 he had entered the political arena, by espousing in Tennessee the cause of John Quincy Adams against Andrew Jackson. About this time he also engaged in active polemical contests, publishing a work, which enjoyed a large circulation, entitled "The Iron-Wheel Examined, and Its False Spokes Extracted," being a vindication of the Methodist Church against the attacks of a Nashville minister. In 1858 he visited Philadelphia, to engaged in a debate with a Rev. Abram Pryne, of New York, on the subject of slavery, which he undertook to defend, as it existed in the Southern States. At the outbreak of the war the "Parson" was editing and publishing the Knoxville *Whig*, to the title of which was added, after the Rebels had been driven from Tennessee, that of *The Rebel Ventilator*. He earnestly opposed the secession movement from the outset, and was finally, in the latter part of 1861, arrested and thrown into jail. By order of the Rebel Secretary of War, however, he was, in December, 1861, released without a trial, and contrived to make his way North. He then made a tour of the country, delivering lectures, and in May, 1862, published in this city a work on the Rebellion entitled "Parson Brownlow's Book." On March 4, 1865, he was elected Governor of Tennessee by an almost unanimous vote, and since that time has acted in that capacity, having been re-elected in 1867 over Emerson Etheridge, the vote standing 74,484 to 22,548. The affairs of the State have been managed by him with the principal object of rendering Tennessee an uncomfortable abode for the participants in the Rebellion and their sympathizers. In September, 1866, he was an active participant in the Southern Loyalists' Convention, held in this city. He was some months ago elected to the United States Senate, in place of David T. Patterson, the son-in-law of President Johnson.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM

of Connecticut, was born in Lebanon in that State, on the 24th of May, 1804. He received a good education, and at the age of twenty he went to New York to obtain the necessary training for a mercantile life. A few years later he established himself in the city of Norwich, in his native State, and won the regards of all who came in contact with him, distinguishing himself during a long career as a successful, prudent, and honorable business man. He was elected Governor of Connecticut in 1858, and was re-elected in 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865. On the breaking out of the Rebellion Governor Buckingham was one of the few who appreciated the magnitude of the contest, and he immediately took means to put troops from his State in the field, in compliance with the call of President Lincoln. During the whole of the war he was an earnest and faithful advocate and supporter of the means adopted by the Government for the suppression of the Rebellion. The Republican State Convention of Connecticut, which met at Hartford in January, 1868, nominated Governor Buckingham as their choice for Vice President of the United States on the ticket with General Grant. At the last session of the Connecticut Legislature, he was elected the successor of James Dixon in the United States Senate.

MATTHEW HALE CARPENTER,

of Wisconsin, was born near Waterbury, Vermont, in 1826, and at the age of 12 was adopted by Paul Dillingham, a distinguished lawyer of Vermont, and afterwards Governor of that State. Carpenter was appointed to West Point, but after two years at the Academy he relinquished the military profession and commenced the study of law under Rufus Choate of Boston. In 1848 he removed to Beloit, Wisconsin, but after a residence of a few months in that town he was afflicted with a disease of his eyes, and was totally blind for eighteen months, being under treatment in New York city. In 1851 he returned to Beloit, and, after a few years' practice was elected District Attorney for the county, although the other candidates on the ticket on which he ran were defeated by over 1500 votes. In 1860 he removed to Milwaukee, and became one of the most prominent lawyers in Wisconsin. Originally a Democrat, he became a Republican at the commencement of the war, and an earnest advocate of the abolition of slavery. He goes into the Senate in place of James R. Doolittle.

EUGENE CASSERLY,

of California, like John Conness, as whose successor to the Senate he has been elected, is a native of Ireland, and, curious as the coincidence appears, was born, like Conness, in the year 1822. At the age of two years he was brought to New York city by his parents. He was carefully educated by his father, who was a successful teacher of languages, and when but nineteen years old he assisted the elder Casserly in preparing an edition of "Jacob's Greek Reader" for the press. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar of New York in 1844. After several years of successful practice, mingled with journalistic labors, he emigrated to California, and has long been one of the ablest lawyers at the bar of San Francisco. During the war he was a faithful opponent of the Rebellion, and his triumphant election to the United States Senate by a Democratic Legislature was a severe rebuke to the disloyal element of the party with which he has always acted when his devotion to the Union would permit him to do so.

REUBEN E. FENTON,

of New York, was born in the town of Carroll, Chatauque county, N. Y., on July 1, 1819. He was educated at Pleasant Hill and Fredonia Academies, subsequently studied law, but finally became a merchant. In 1843 he was elected supervisor of the town of Carroll, and in 1852 was chosen Representative from New York in the Thirty-third Congress. In 1856 he was again elected Representative to the Thirty-fifth Congress, and continued in this position until 1865, when he resigned from the Thirty-eighth Congress to accept the Governorship of New York. In 1866 he was again elected Governor, and served until January 1, 1869. Fenton was originally a Democrat, but afterwards joined the Republican party. At the Chicago Republican Convention he was a prominent candidate for Vice-President. The recent contest between him and Edwin D. Morgan for the Senatorship was remarkably spirited, the advocates of Morgan, more especially Thurlow Weed, through the columns of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, accusing Fenton of the most unbridled corruption.

ABIJAH GILBERT

was elected several months ago by the Florida Legislature to succeed A. S. Welch as Senator on March 4, but at the recent session of the Legislature of that State an unsuccessful effort was made to elect some one else to the position. It is doubtful if Gilbert will be admitted to the seat, as it would appear that the terms of the law regulating the election of Senators were not complied with at the time of his election.

WILLIAM T. HAMILTON,

of Maryland, was born in Hagerstown, in that State, in 1821. After receiving his education at Jefferson College, Canonsburg, Pa., he studied law at Hagerstown, and in 1845 was admitted to the Washington county bar. In 1846 he went to the lower house of the Legislature, as a Democrat, but was defeated for the same position in 1847. A Presidential elector on the Cass ticket in 1848, he was elected to Congress in 1849 by the Democratic party, and became in the House a warm supporter of the Clay compromise measures. In 1851 and 1853 he was re-elected to Congress, but in 1856, when he again was a candidate, he was defeated. From that time until his election as United States Senator, he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, declining the Democratic nomination for Governor in 1861. He succeeds William P. Whyte, who was elected to serve out the unexpired term of Reverdy Johnson.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

of Maine, was born in Paris, Oxford county, Me., on August 27, 1809. He prepared to enter college, but was obliged to become a farmer in order to take charge properly of the estate left by his father. On becoming of age he passed a year in a printing office as compositor, then studied law, was admitted to practice in 1833, and was actively engaged in his profession until 1848. He was a member of the Maine Legislature from 1836 to 1840, and was speaker of the lower house for three years of this time. He was next elected to the House of Representatives, and served from 1843 to 1847. He was again a member of the House of Representatives for the State of Maine, and on May 26, 1848, was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Fairfield. In 1851 he was re-elected to the Senate for the full term of six years, and on January 7, 1857, was elected Governor af Maine, resigning his seat in the Senate and being inaugurated on the same day. On January 16, 1857, he was re-elected to the United States Senate for six years, and on February 20 resigned the position of Governor. In 1860 he was elected Vice President on the ticket with Abraham Lincoln. In 1865, after having been in 1864 a prominent candidate for re-nomination for the office of Vice-President, he was appointed by President Johnson to the position of Collector of Customs of the port of Boston. This office he subsequently resigned. On January 19, 1869, he was again elected to the United States Senate to succeed Hon. Lot M. Morrill. Mr. Hamlin was originally a Democrat, but at the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, in 1854, took an active part in the formation of the Republican party, of which he has ever since been a prominent and faithful member.

DANIEL D. PRATT,

of Indiana, was born in the State of New York in 1814, graduated at Hamilton College in 1831, and started in life with no capital but his education, his natural abilities, and a good character. In 1832 he went to the West, travelling a part of the way on foot, and for two years taught school. The next two he was an assistant in the office of the Secretary of State, and at the same time he was pursuing the study of law. In 1836 Mr. Pratt went to Logansport, where he has since resided, practicing his profession. In 1847 he was the Whig candidate for Congress, but the party was in the minority. The following year he was District Elector on the Whig Electoral ticket. In 1851 and 1853 he was a member of the lower house of the Legislature; in 1856, Republican candidate for elector; in 1860, delegate from the State at large to the Chicago Convention, and served as reading clerk in that body. In the Legislature of 1863 he was supported by the Republican minority for Senator for the short term. When the Republican caucus nominated Lieutenant-Governor Cumback for United States Senator recently, about a dozen members bolted and refused to support him. Mr. Pratt was then taken up as a compromise candidate and elected to succeed Thomas A. Hendricks.

CARL SCHURZ,

of Missouri, was born on March 2, 1819, at Liblar, near Cologne, in Prussia. He took part in the revolution of 1848 and was obliged to leave the country. He passed three years in Paris and London, and in 1852 he came to America. He studied law for three years in Philadelphia, after which he settled in Wisconsin. In the Presidential canvass of 1856 Schurz entered into political life. He was a member of the Republican Convention of 1860, and in 1861 he was appointed Minister to Spain; but after remaining in Madrid only a few months returned in December, 1861, to take service in the army. He was first made a brigadier-general, and on June 17, 1862, took command of a division in the corps then under General Sigel. He was promoted to be a major-general for distinguished services. At the close of the war Schurz was appointed Commissioner to inquire into and report upon the condition of the Southern States. In 1866 he became editor of the Detroit *Post*, but subsequently removed to St. Louis and assumed the control of the *Westliche Post*, an influential German newspaper of the West. This position he was occupying when selected by the Missouri Legislature to fill the post of Senator, as successor to John B. Henderson.

JOHN SCOTT,

of Pennsylvania, was born at Alexandria, Huntingdon county, in this State, and he is about forty-seven years of age. Mr. Scott studied law, and has practised his profession all his life in Huntingdon. Up to the breaking out of the Rebellion he was a Democrat, but in 1861 he joined the loyal party, and was elected to the Legislature by the War Democrats, and gave his entire support to the Government during the progress of the war. Since then he has acted entirely with the Republican party. Mr. Scott has the reputation of being a sound and able lawyer as well as a forcible and eloquent speaker. He is one of the rare examples of a man being elected to the Senate of the United States without having served in the lower house, or without having filled some prominent office under the Government. It will be some time before the people of the State recover from the surprise with which they received the announcement that he was to be the successor in the Senate of Charles R. Buckalew.

JOHN P. STOCKTON,

of New Jersey, was born at Princeton, in that State, August 2, 1825, and pursued his studies at the college there located, graduating in 1843. Having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in 1846, and in 1849 commenced the practice of the profession. The first public position he held was that of commissioner to revise the laws of New Jersey. He was also State Reporter for the Court of Chancery for several years. In 1858 he was appointed Minister Resident at Rome by President Buchanan, and on the election of Mr. Lincoln he was recalled at his own request.

He then resumed the practice of the law, interrupted, up to the present time, only by his brief career in the Senate. In 1865 he was elected to that body by the Legislature for the term ending in 1871. There was an alleged irregularity in his election, and when his case came before the Senate it gave rise to a protracted and very bitter debate. His claims upon the seat were finally confirmed by a vote of 22 to 21, the deciding vote having been cast by himself. The question, however, was reconsidered, and he then declined to vote, and lost his seat on the 27th of March, 1866, the final vote standing 22 to 21 in favor of declaring his election illegal. The New Jersey Legislature was unable to elect a successor, owing to the two parties being so divided that one vote was sufficent to prevent the two houses from going into joint convention. This state of affairs continued until Congress passed a law regulating the election of Senators. The result of this law was that Hon. A. G. Cattell was elected to fill the vacancy. Mr. Stockton was elected on the 26th of January, 1869, to succeed the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

ALLEN G. THURMAN,

of Ohio, who succeeds Benjamin F. Wade, was elected in January, 1868, the Legislature holding a session once in two years only. The Democrats then had a majority of one in the State Senate and seven in the House, although at the election for Governor in October, 1867, when this Legislature was also elected, General Hays received 243,605 votes, while Mr. Thurman, the Democratic candidate, received but 240,622. Thurman had previously been a judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

The Retiring Senators.

We append short sketches of the Senators who retire on the 4th of March:—

JAMES A. BAYARD,

of Delaware, son of the Senator of the same name, brother of Senator Richard H. Bayard, and father of Senator Thomas F. Bayard, belongs to an extraordinary race, as far as Senatorial honors are concerned. James A. Bayard, the elder, emigrated from Pennsylvania to Delaware in 1796, and appeared the following year in Congress from that State, where he gained a high reputation as a constitutional orator and champion of the Federal administration of John Adams. Subsequently he served two terms in the United States Senate, and was one of the commissioners sent out to negotiate a treaty of peace with England in 1813. Richard H. Bayard, one of his sons, represented Delaware in the Senate from 1836 to 1839, and again from 1841 to 1845, and was subsequently Charge d'Affaires to Belgium. James A. Bayard, the younger, an eminent lawyer, and one of the most dignified men in the present Senate, served in that body from 1851 to 1864, when he resigned, after having just been re-elected for a third term. On the death of George Read Riddle, who had been elected his successor, he again, in April, 1867, entered the Senate by appointment of the Governor, and on January 18, 1869, was continued in his seat, by the action of the Legislature, until the close of the term for which he was originally elected in 1863.

CHARLES R. BUCKALEW,

of Pennsylvania, was born in Columbia county, in this State, December 28, 1821; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1843; was prosecuting attorney of his native county from 1845 to 1847; a State Senator from 1850 to 1856; a Senatorial Elector in 1856; in 1857 was re-elected to the State Senate; in 1858 was sent to Ecuador as United States Minister by President Buchanan, returning home in 1861, and in 1863 was elected to the United States Senate by a majority of one vote for the term ending March 4, 1869. He has been one of the ablest and most dignified members of that body on the Democratic side, but has achieved nothing that has reflected great honor upon himself or the State which he has represented.

JOHN CONNESS,

of California of the same age and nativity as his successor, Eugene Casserly, was born in Ireland in 1822; came to this country at the age of 13, emigrated early to California, where he engaged in mining and mercantile pursuits; was elected to the State Legislature in 1852, and three times re-elected; in 1859 was the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, and in 1861 for Governor, on the Union Democratic ticket; and in 1863 was elected to the United States Senate as a Republican.

JAMES DIXON,

of Connecticut, was born in Enfield, in that State, in 1814; graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1834, and then studied law; was a member of the lower house of the Connecticut Legislature in 1837, 1838, and 1844, and of the State Senate in 1849 and 1854; a Representative in Congress from 1845 to 1849; was elected to the United States Senate, as a Republican, in 1857 and again in 1863, serving two full terms; and early in Andrew Johnson's administration went over to the Democracy and so killed himself off politically forever.

JAMES R. DOOLITTLE,

of Wisconsin, was born in Hampton, Washington county, New York, January 13, 1815; graduated at Geneva College in 1834; studied law, and was admitted to the New York bar in 1837; served for several years as District Attorney of Wyoming county, New York; emigrated to Wisconsin in 1851; served as a Circuit Judge in that State from 1853 to 1856; was elected to the United States Senate, as a Republican, in 1857, and again in 1863, serving two full terms; and soon after Mr. Lincoln's death was Johnsonized into a Democrat.

FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,

of New Jersey, one of the ablest lawyers of that State, was appointed by Governor Ward to the United States Senate in 1866, on the death of Senator Wright, and was subsequently elected by the Legislature to fill the remainder of the term expiring March 4, 1869. He is about forty-five years of age, and no loss sustained by the Senate at the close of the present session will be felt more deeply than in his case.

JOHN B. HENDERSON,

of Missouri, was born in Virginia, November 16, 1826; removed with his parents to Missouri in 1836, spending part of his boyhood on a farm; taught school while gaining an education; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1848; was soon after elected to the State Legislature, and again in 1856, serving also as a Presidential elector the same year, being then a Democrat; was defeated for Congress in 1858, and again in 1860; was a delegate the same year to the Charleston Convention, in which he supported Stephen A. Douglas; was a member of the State Convention in 1861, and strongly opposed secession; was offered, but declined, a seat on the Supreme bench; then served for a short time as commander of a brigade of loyal State militia; and in January, 1862, was appointed by Governor Gamble to the United States Senate, in place of Trusten Polk, who had been expelled for disloyalty, being re-elected in 1863, and serving until March 4, 1869. During the impeachment excitement he gained an unenviable notoriety by voting in favor of Andrew Johnson, and in this way lost his seat in the Senate.

THOMAS A. HENDRICKS,

of Indiana, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, September 7, 1819; was educated at South Hanover College; studied law at Chambersburg, Pa.; settled in Indiana in the practice of his profession; went to the State Legislature in 1848; sat in the State Constitutional Convention in 1850; was a Representative in Congress from Indiana, from 1851 to 1855; was Commissioner of the General Land Office from 1855 to 1859; and sat in the United States Senate from 1863 to 1869. He was a prominent candidate for the Presidency in July, 1868, receiving 132 votes on the twenty-first ballot—next to the last—212 being necessary to a choice. In October, 1868, he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, being defeated by Governor Baker by only 961 votes in a total of 342,189.

EDWIN D. MORGAN,

of New York, was born in Washington, Berkshire county, Mass., February 8, 1811; when seventeen years old became a clerk in a wholesale grocery store in Hartford, Conn., and three years after a partner; served as a member of the Hartford City Council; removed to New York city in 1836, and there engaged extensively in mercantile pursuits; in 1849 was elected an alderman and a State Senator, serving two terms as the latter; acted as Commissioner of Emigration from 1855 to 1858; was elected Governor in 1858, and again in 1860; in 1861 was appointed a major general of volunteers by President Lincoln, but did not enter active service; and in 1863 took his seat in the United States Senate, serving until March 4, 1869. When Senator Fessenden retired from the Cabinet, in March, 1865, President Lincoln offered him the Secretaryship of the Treasury, which he declined.

LOT M. MORRILL,

of Maine, was born in Belgrade, Kennebeck county, in that State, in 1815; studied for a time at Waterville College, and then turned his attention to the law, being admitted to the bar in 1839; sat in the lower house of the Legislature in 1854, and in the State Senate, of which he was President, in 1856; was three times elected Governor, in 1858, 1859, and 1860; and in 1861 entered the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Hannibal Hamlin, being re-elected for the term ending March 4, 1869.

DAVID T. PATTERSON,

of Tennessee, has cut a very sorry figure in the Senate. During the war he claimed to be a Union man, but took the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy in 1861, as a Chancery Judge in East Tennessee, ostensibly for the sake of having a chance to protect persecuted loyalists, and after declining the Union nomination for Governor of the State. The circumstance of his being a son-in-law of Andrew Johnson secured his election to the United States Senate in 1865, for the term ending March 4, 1869, and the Senate dispensed with his subscribing to the iron-clad oath, in order that he might take his seat. Although elected as a Republican, he followed President Johnson into the Democratic fold, as a matter of course.

PETER G. VAN WINKLE,

of West Virginia, was born in New York city, September 7, 1808; removed to Parkersburg, now in West Virginia, in 1835; was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention in 1850, of the Wheeling Convention in 1861, and of the Convention which framed the Constitution of West Virginia in 1862; sat in the State Legislature from its organization until June, 1863, and in November following was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending March 4, 1869. He has been an earnest Republican in everything except the impeachment vote.

BENJAMIN F. WADE,

of Ohio, was born in Feeding Hills Parish, Massachusetts, October 27, 1800; after receiving a limited education commenced life as a school teacher and farmer; studied law finally and was admitted to the bar in 1828; was successively a Justice of the Peace, Prosecuting Attorney of Ashtabula county, State Senator, and President of a judicial circuit; was elected to the United States Senate in 1851, and twice re elected, serving until March 4, 1869. At the time of Andrew Johnson's accidental accession to the Presidency, in 1865, he was President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and hence became acting Vice-President of the United States. He was an aspirant for the Presidential nomination until General Grant was fixed upon by the people, and then turned his ambition towards the Vice-Presidency, having been defeated for the United States Senate again. On the first ballot at the Chicago Convention, in May, 1868, he stood the highest, and maintained that position until the last ballot, when Schuyler Colfax was nominated. He leaves the Senate on March 4, but not, it is generally understood, to retire from public life.

ADONIJAH S. WELCH,

of Florida, before the war was a prominent school teacher in Michigan. Emigrating to Florida, he was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending March 4, 1869, and took his seat in July, 1868, when that State was restored to representation in Congress. It is understood that he will, on leaving the Senate, return to his old calling in Michigan.

WILLIAM PINCKNEY WHITE,

of Maryland, is a grandson of William Pinckney, a distinguished statesman of the early days of the republic. He is a native of Maryland and a little over forty years of age. He has always been an active Democratic politician; was several times a member of the State Legislature from Baltimore city, and for some years Comptroller of the State Treasury. In 1857 he ran for Congress, but was defeated through the Know-Nothing influence. During the Rebellion he was quiet, but loyal in sentiment. When Reverdy Johnson left the Senate to go as Minister to England, Governor Swann appointed him to that body to fill the remainder of the term expiring March 4, 1869, principally for the sake of getting rid of his claims upon the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third Maryland district.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of the Forty-first Congress.

Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas, not being reconstructed as yet, will not have any representation in the Forty-first Congress at the opening session. Connecticut and Georgia do not hold their Congressional elections until Monday, April 5, and New Hampshire elects Representatives on Tuesday, March 9. Besides these States, Alabama has yet to elect her Representatives in the Forty-first Congress. Below we give the list of members to whom the certificates of election have been granted, new members being designated by an asterisk (*), Republicans printed in Roman, and Democrats in *Italics*:—

ARKANSAS.
1. Logan H. Roots.
2. **Anth. A. C. Rogers.*
3. Thomas Boles.

CALIFORNIA.
1. *Samuel B. Axtell.*
2. *Aaron A. Sargent.
3. *James A. Johnson.*

DELAWARE.
1. **Benj. T. Biggs.*

FLORIDA.
1. Chas. M. Hamilton.

ILLINOIS.
John A. Logan.
1. Norman B. Judd.
2. J. F. Farnsworth.
3. E. B. Washburne.
4. *John B. Hawley.
5. Ebon C. Ingersoll.
6. Burton C. Cook.
7. *Jesse A. Moore.
8. Shelby M. Cullom.
9. **Thos. W. McNeeley.*
10. *Albert G. Burr.*
11. *Samuel S. Marshall.*
12. *John B. Hay.
13. **John M. Krebs.*

INDIANA.
1. *William E. Niblack.*
2. *Michael C. Kerr.*
3. *William S. Holman.*
4. George W. Julian.
5. John Coburn.
6. **Daniel W. Voorhees.*
7. Godlove S. Orth.
8. *James M. Tyson.
9. John P. C. Shanks.
10. William Williams.
11. *Jasper Packard.

IOWA.
1. *Geo. W. McCrary.
2. *William Smyth.
3. William B. Allison.
4. Wm. Loughridge.
5. *Francis W. Palmer.
6. *Charles Pomeroy.

KENTUCKY.
1. *Lawrence S. Trimble.*
2. **Wm. M. Sweeney.*
3. *Jacob S. Golladay.*
4. *J. Proctor Knott.*
5. **Boyd Winchester.*
6. *Thomas L. Jones.*
7. *James B. Beck.*
8. *George M. Adams.*
9. **John M. Rice.*

LOUISIANA.
1. **Louis St. Martin.*
2. **Caleb S. Hunt.*
3. **Adolphe Bailey.*
4. **Michael Ryan.*
5. **Geo. W. McCranie.*

MAINE.
1. John Lynch.
2. *Samuel Morrill.
3. James G. Blaine.
4. John A. Peters.
5. *Eugene Hale.

MARYLAND.
1. **Samuel Hambleton.*
2. *Stevenson Archer.*
3. **Thomas Swann.*
4. *Patrick Hamill.*
5. *Frederick Stone.*

MASSACHUSETTS.
1. *James Buffinton.
2. Oakes Ames.
3. Ginery Twitchell.
4. Samuel Hooper.
5. Benj. F. Butler.
6. N. P. Banks.
7. George S. Boutwell.
8. *George F. Hoar.
9. Wm. B. Washburn.
10. Henry L. Dawes.

MICHIGAN.
1. F. C. Beaman.
2. *W. L. Stoughton.
3. Austin Blair.
4. Thomas W. Ferry.
5. *Omar D. Conger.
6. *R. Strickland.

MINNESOTA.
1. *M. S. Wilkinson.
2. **Eugene M. Wilson.*

MISSOURI.
1. **Erastus Wells.*
2. *G. A. Finkelnburg.
3. *Jas. R. McCormick.*
4. *Semp. H. Boyd.
5. *Saml. S. Burdett.
6. R. T. Van Horn.
7. *John F. Asper.
8. John F. Benjamin.
9. *David P. Dyer.

NEBRASKA.
1. John Taffe.

NEVADA.
1. *Thomas Fitch.

NEW JERSEY.
1. William Moore.
2. *Charles Haight.*
3. **John T. Bird.*
4. John Hill.
5. **Orestes Cleveland.*

NEW YORK.
1. **Henry A. Reeves.*
2. **John G. Schumaker.*
3. **Henry W. Slocum.*
4. *John Fox.*
5. *John Morrissey.*
6. **Samuel S. Cox.*
7. **Harvey C. Calkin.*
8. *James Brooks.*
9. *Fernando Wood.*
10. **Clarkson N. Potter.*
11. **George W. Greene.*
12. John H. Ketcham.
13. **John A. Griswold.*
14. **Stephen L. Mayhew.*
15. *Adolph H. Tanner.
16. Orange Ferriss.
17. *Wm. A. Wheeler.
18. *Stephen Sanford.
19. *Charles S. Knapp.
20. Addison H. Laflin.
21. Alex. H. Bailey.
22. John C. Churchill.
23. Dennis McCarthy.
24. *George W. Cowles.
25. William H. Kelsey.
26. *Giles W. Hotchkiss.
27. Hamilton Ward.
28. *Noah Davis, Jr.
29. *John Fisher.
30. *David S. Bennett.
31. *Porter Sheldon.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1. *Charles L. Cobb.
2. David Heaton.
3. Oliver H. Dockery.
4. John T. Deweese.
5. Israel G. Lash.
6. **Francis E. Shober.*
7. **Plato Durham.*

OHIO.
1. **Philip W. Strader.*
2. *Job E. Stevenson.
3. Robert C. Schenck.
4. William Lawrence.
5. *William Mungen.*
6. *John A. Smith.
7. *James J. Winans.
8. John Beatty.
9. **Edw. F. Dickinson.*
10. **Truman H. Hoag.*
11. John T. Wilson.
12. *Phil. Van Trump.*
13. **George W. Morgan.*
14. Martin Welker.
15. *Eliakim H. Moore.
16. John A. Bingham.
17. *Jacob A. Ambler.
18. *William H. Upson.
19. James A. Garfield.

OREGON.
1. **James S. Smith.*

PENNSYLVANIA.
1. *Samuel J. Randall.*
2. Charles O'Neill.
3. **John Moffet.*
4. William D. Kelley.
5. **John R. Reading.*
6. **John D. Stiles.*
7. *Wash. Townsend.
8. *John Lawrence Getz.*
9. Oliver J. Dickey.
10. Henry L. Cake.
11. *D. M. Van Auken.*
12. *Geo. W. Woodward.*
13. Ulysses Mercur.
14. *John B. Packer.
15. **R. J. Haldeman.*
16. *John Cessna.
17. Daniel J. Morrell.
18. *W. H. Armstrong.
19. Glenni W. Scofield.
20. *Calvin W. Gilfillan.
21. **Henry D. Foster.*
22. *James S. Negley.
23. *Darwin Phelps.
24. *James B. Donley.

RHODE ISLAND.
1. Thos. A. Jenckes.
2. Nathan F. Dixon.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1. B. F. Whittemore.
2. Charles C. Bowen.
3. *John P. Reid.
4. *Wm. D. Simpson.

TENNESSEE.
1. R. R. Butler.
2. Horace Maynard.
3. William B. Stokes.
4. *Lewis Tillman.
5. *Wm. F. Prosser.
6. Samuel M. Arnell.
7. Isaac R. Hawkins.
8. *W. J. Smith.

VERMONT.
1. *Chas. W. Willard.
2. Luke P. Poland.
3. W. C. Smith.

WEST VIRGINIA.
1. *Isaac H. Duval.
2. *James C. McGrew.
3. *John S. Witcher.

WISCONSIN.
1. Halbert E. Paine.
2. Benj. F. Hopkins.
3. Amasa Cobb.
4. *Chas. A. Eldridge.*
5. Philetus Sawyer.
6. C. C. Washburn.

Political Summary of the House.

In the following table is given a political summary of the new House, showing the number of Republicans and Democrats, the number of each party re-elected, and the number of districts gained by each party:—

STATES.	Republicans.	Democrats.	Rep. re-elected.	Dem. re-elected.	Rep. gains.	Dem. gains.
Alabama (no elec.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas	2	1	2	...	...	1
California	1	2	...	2	...	...
Connecticut (no elec.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delaware	...	1	...	...	...	...
Florida	1	...	1	...	...	...
Georgia (no elec.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illinois	10	4	7	2	...	1
Indiana	7	4	5	3	...	...
Iowa	6	...	2	...	...	...
Kentucky	...	9	...	6	...	1
Louisiana	...	5	...	...	...	4
Maine	5	...	3	...	...	...
Maryland	...	5	...	2	...	1
Massachusetts	10	...	8	...	...	...
Michigan	6	...	3	...	...	...
Minnesota	1	1	...	...	...	1
Mississippi (no elec.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Missouri	7	2	2	1	...	1
Nebraska	1	...	1	...	...	...
Nevada	1	...	...	...	...	...
N. Hampshire (no elec.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Jersey	2	3	2	1	...	1
New York	18	13	8	4	1	3
North Carolina	5	2	3	...	...	2
Ohio	13	6	7	2	1	4
Oregon	...	1	...	...	...	1
Pennsylvania	15	9	6	2	...	2
Rhode Island	2	...	2	...	...	...
South Carolina	2	2	2	...	...	2
Tennessee	8	...	5	...	...	...
Texas (no elec.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vermont	3	...	2	...	...	...
Virginia (no elec.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Virginia	3	...	...	...	...	...
Wisconsin	5	1	5	1	...	...
Total	134	71	76	26	2	25

The whole number thus far elected is 205, giving a Republican majority of 63. The States that are yet to hold elections will probably send delegations divided in the following manner:—

	Rep.	Dem.
Alabama	6	...
Connecticut	2	2
Georgia	...	7
New Hampshire	3	...
Total	11	9
Add	134	71
Total	145	80

giving a probable Republican majority of 65.

The following shows the comparison between the new House when full, and the old House, including three vacancies:—

	41st Cong.	40th Cong.	Rep. Loss.	Dem. Gain.
Republicans	145	175	30	...
Democrats	80	50	...	30
Rep. maj	65	125	...	60

If Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas should send unanimous Republican delegations to the House, when reconstructed, there would be 17 added to the Republican side, making 162 Republicans to 80 Democrats, giving a Republican majority of 82 and a bare two-thirds' vote.

Contested Seats.

The Republican force in the new House, however, is likely to be materially increased by the result of several contests which will arise. In the Pennsylvania delegation the seat held by John Moffet, Dem., is being contested by Leonard Myers, Rep.; that of John R. Reading, Dem., by Caleb N. Taylor, Rep.; and that of Henry D. Foster, Dem., by John Covode, Rep., with fair chances of success in each case. In the Indiana delegation the seat of George W. Julian, Rep., is being contested by John S. Reid, Dem.; and that of Daniel W. Voorhees, Dem., by William Wirt Carter, Rep. In Missouri James Shields, Dem., claims the seat of Robert T. Van Horn, Rep.; and William F. Switzler, Dem., that of David P. Dyer, Rep. In Ohio Benjamin Eggleston, Rep., contests the seat of Philip W. Strader, Dem.; and James M. Ashley, Rep., that of Truman H. Hoag, Dem. In Kentucky Sidney M. Barnes, Rep., claims the seat of George M. Adams, Dem. In New Jersey George A. Halsey, Rep., will endeavor to oust Orestes Cleveland, Dem. There is likely, also, to be a contest over the seats of the Fourth and Eighth Tennessee districts, the Democratic candidates, Charles A. Sheafe in the Fourth and John W. Leftwich in the Eighth, having received a majority of the votes cast, although Governor Brownlow awarded the certificates to the Republicans.

The Changes in the House.

By the tables given above, it will be seen that 58 Republican and 45 Democratic members of the present House retire from Congress on the 4th of March. Since the outbreak of the war the changes in the membership of the House have been remarkable. Only twelve persons who were in the House during the memorable session of the winter of 1860-61 will be contained on the rolls of the new House. These are the following:—John A. Logan, then a Democrat, Elihu B Washburne, and John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois; William E. Niblack, Michael C. Kerr, and William S. Holman, then as now, Democrats, of Indiana; Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts; John A. Bingham and Samuel S. Cox, of Ohio, the latter now a member from New York; Cadwallader C. Washburn, of Wisconsin; and Horace Maynard and William B. Stokes, then known as Southern Americans, of Tennessee. If John Covode should succeed in gaining his seat, the number will be increased to thirteen.

The enviable title of "Father of the House" will still belong to Elihu B. Washburne, of Illinois, who first entered Congress in 1853 and has been a member ever since that date. Hitherto he has had strong claims upon the Speakership, but they were not pressed by his friends as long as Schuyler Colfax was a member. Now that Colfax is out of the way, however, nobody talks of Mr. Washburne for Speaker, as better things are at his command.

The Speakership.

As the time for the assembling and organization of the new House approaches, the contest for the Speakership is narrowed down more closely between Henry L. Dawes, of Massachusetts, and James G. Blaine, of Maine, with the chances, at this writing, very equally divided. The circumstance of the new President and Vice President being both Western men, renders it necessary that the Speakership should be given to the East, and either Mr. Dawes or Mr. Blaine is regarded as certain of an election.

HENRY L. DAWES,

of Massachusetts, was born in Cummington, Hampshire county, in that State, October 30, 1816; graduated at Yale College in 1839; studied law, and then taught school for a time, also editing a paper called the Greenfield *Gazette*; was a member of the lower house of the Massachusetts Legislature during the years 1848, 1849, and 1852, of the State Senate in 1859, and of the State Constitutional Convention in 1853; was District Attorney of the Western District from 1853 until 1857, when he was elected to the House of Representatives, of which he has been a member ever since. In 1859 he was placed on the Committee on Elections, and has since then been the most influential member of that committee.

JAMES G. BLAINE,

of Maine, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1830; graduated at Washington College in 1847; embraced the profession of journalism, and, having removed to Maine, was for several years the editor of the Kennebec *Journal* and also of the Portland *Advertiser*. Having served for four years in the State Legislature, two years as Speaker of the lower house, in 1862 he was elected to Congress, and re-elected successively in 1864, 1866, and 1868.

PREVIOUS SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE.

In this connection, the following table, which shows who have been Speakers of the House of Representatives, is not without interest:—

Name.	*State.*	*Term of Service.*	*Born.*	*Died.*
F.A.Muhlenburgh	Penn.	1789—1791	1750	1801
Jonat'n Trumbull,	Conn.	1791—1793	1740	1809
F.A.Muhlenburgh	Penn.	1793—1795	1750	1801
Jonathan Dayton.	N. J.	1795—1799	1756	1824
Theo. Sedgwick.....	Mass.	1799—1801	1746	1813
Nathaniel Macon.	N. C	1801—1807	1757	1837
Joseph B. Varnum	Mass.	1807—1811	1750	1821
Henry Clay..........	Ky.	1811—1814	1777	1852
Langdon Cheeves..	S. C.	1814—1815	1776	1857
Henry Clay..........	Ky.	1815—1820	1777	1852
John W. Taylor....	N. Y.	1820—1821	1784	1854
Philip P. Barbour.	Va.	1821—1823	1779	1839
Henry Clay..........	Ky.	1823—1825	1777	1852
John W. Taylor....	N. Y.	1825—1827	1784	1854
And'w Stevenson..	Va.	1827—1834	1784	1857
John Bell............	Tenn.	1834—1835	1797	......
James K. Polk.......	Tenn.	1835—1839	1795	1849
R. M. T. Hunter....	Va.	1839—1841	1809	......
John White..........	Ky.	1841—1843	1805	1845
John W. Jones......	Va.	1843—1845	1806	1848
John W. Davis......	Ind.	1845—1847	1799	1859
Rob't C. Winthrop	Mass.	1847—1849	1809	......
Howell Cobb.........	Ga.	1849—1851	1815	......
Linn Boyd............	Ky.	1851—1855	1800	1859
N. P. Banks..........	Mass.	1855—1857	1816	......
James L. Orr.........	S. C.	1857—1859	1822	......
Wm. Pennington..	N. J.	1859—1861	1796	1862
Galusha A. Grow..	Penn.	1861—1863	1823	......
Schuyler Colfax....	Ind.	1863—1869	1823	......

The Clerkship.

For a long time it was supposed that there would be no material opposition to the re-election of Hon. Edward McPherson to the Clerkship of the House, on its assembling for organization. Yet within the past few weeks a formidable opposition to him has been growing up, the only argument in support of which is the alleged fact that Pennsylvania has, between McPherson and Forney, enjoyed the position long enough. General Ephraim R. Eckley, one of the retiring members from Ohio, has been generally settled upon as the one who will be supported by the opponents of Mr. McPherson.

EDWARD MCPHERSON,

of Pennsylvania, was born at Gettysburg, Adams county, in this State, July 31, 1830; graduated at the Pennsylvania College in 1848; became a journalist, and edited a Harrisburg paper for some years, and subsequently one at Gettysburg; then turned his attention to farming, and in 1858 was elected a Representative in Congress, and re-elected in 1860. In 1863 he was appointed by President Lincoln Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but resigned that position on being elected Clerk of the House of Representatives the same year. He was re-elected to the same position in 1865, and again in 1867. He is the compiler of a valuable political manual, and since the death of Thaddeus Stevens has been at work upon a life of that statesman.

EPHRAIM R. ECKLEY,

of Ohio, was born in Jefferson county in that State, December 9, 1812; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1837; was a member of the State Senate in 1843, 1845, and from 1849 to 1851, and of the lower house of the Legislature in 1853. At the outbreak of the war he entered the army, serving as colonel of the 26th and 80th Regiments of Ohio Volunteers, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Corinth. Having been elected a Representative in Congress in 1862, in March, 1863, he resigned his commission to take his seat, and was re-elected in 1864, and again in 1866.

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FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1869.

The Gubernatorial Nominations.

The politicians of the State, of both parties, are becoming deeply interested in the Gubernatorial nominations of their respective organizations. They feel that Pennsylvania is debatable ground, in view of the results of the elections of the last two years, and that wise action on the part of the Democracy, combined with a weak nomination by the Republicans, would very probably secure the election of the Democratic candidate by a greater majority than Judge Sharswood received in 1867.

The chief contest in the Democratic ranks is between two of the great railway kings of the State—Judge Packer, who owns an enormous amount of railway property, and George W. Cass, the President of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad; and while there is some danger of a collision of these heavy trains that would result in mutual destruction, it is generally supposed that Packer or Cass will be the Democratic nominee, and that, in either case, the Democratic party would make a bold and vigorous canvass.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania should be warned, not only by the result of the election here in 1867, but the result in New York last year, of the necessity of placing in nomination a popular and unimpeachable candidate. There is but little vitality left in the old issues generated by the war, and the people are growing more and more anxious in regard to the character of the men who solicit their suffrages; so that the coming campaign will, to an unusually large extent, be controlled by personal influences.

Several months will elapse before the Republican State Convention will assemble, and a warm discussion of the merits of the respective candidates is now progressing, and a very decided feeling of hostility to the renomination of Governor Geary has been displayed. He has made a great many bitter enemies and comparatively few warm friends during his official term, and there is a general conviction that it would be dangerous to make him the Republican standard-bearer in a close campaign.

It is either Governor Geary's fault or his misfortune (and for practical purposes it matters not which), that he has failed to realize the expectations of the people. Affairs at Harrisburg have gone from bad to worse during his occupancy of the executive chair; and although his friends allege that it is unjust to hold him responsible for the weakness and corruption of senators and assemblymen, they can scarcely pretend that he has championed the real interests of the State, and fought the good fight of honesty, with any remarkable degree of zeal, earnestness, or intelligence.

He has also failed to make a good impression either upon the politicians or the masses with whom he has been brought into contact, and any prestige he may derive from his triumph in 1866 (when all the Northern States were carried by overwhelming majorities, through the aid of Johnson's performances in swinging round the circle), is more than counterbalanced by his present unpopularity.

The number of new candidates entering the field is of itself a sufficient indication of the prevailing indisposition to compliment Geary with the empty honor of a renomination. Among those named are General John F. Hartranft, the present Auditor-General; General Harry White, a State Senator, who was captured by the Rebels and held for a time as prisoner at Richmond; Hon. W. W. Ketchum, of Luzerne county, who formerly represented that district in the State Senate, with marked ability; and General William Lilly, of Carbon county, who is extensively engaged in enterprises connected with the development of the coal and iron interests of that region, and who, although a popular favorite of the Democracy in a strong Democratic district, abandoned that party more than ten years ago, when its love of slavery and treason became manifest, and has ever since been an active member of the Republican organization. There is also a rumor that, in certain contingencies, a former occupant of the Gubernatorial chair might be induced to permit his name to be used, *à la* Horatio Seymour, to harmonize the Convention.

We are wedded to no faction, and have no special interest in any of the aspirants. But we earnestly hope, for the interests of the State and the Republican party, that some man will be nominated who can not only defeat the Democratic candidate, but who will exercise as good and potent an influence in the affairs of Pennsylvania as General Grant promises to exercise over the affairs of the United States.

The Removal of the Railroads from Broad Street.

There is not only an earnest desire, but a settled determination, on the part of the citizens of Philadelphia to have the railroads removed from Broad street, and that avenue thrown open for the improvements which would naturally follow the disappearance of the present obstructions. At the same time there is every disposition to accommodate the merchants, but it is thought that the three years allowed them to locate elsewhere were sufficient, and that if the time is further extended there will be no guarantee as to when the tracks will be removed, and the proposed improvements will have to be indefinitely postponed, to the depreciation of property and the injury of the city. Mr. D. Malone, on behalf of the Broad street merchants, has written a letter in which he states their side of the case in a manner that entitles it to respectful consideration. He says "that the merchants have been continually seeking locations where they could erect warehouses and conduct their business in security and peace, but have been unable to find them; that the articles in which they deal are bulky, and require large space for storage and economical handling, and that lots must have railroad connections on streets sufficiently wide to admit of the curves of sufficient radius to allow long eight-wheeled cars to enter their premises with ease. After Broad street, there remain but Washington street and Pennsylvania avenue answering these conditions; and the objections to them are apparently insurmountable." Indeed, as Mr. Malone puts the matter, the necessities of the case will keep the railroads on Broad street forever. This will certainly not be submitted to, and the merchants might as well make up their minds to submit to the inconveniences of removal now as at some future day.

We do not think that the case is as desperate as it seems, however; and if the merchants find that no further grace will be given them, they will probably succeed in obtaining other accommodations, and find means to overcome the inconveniences incident to the change. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature, at the instance of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it is understood, to allow the Schuylkill River Passenger Railway Company to convert their road wholly or in part into a freight railroad, to transport freight as well as passengers, to change such portions of their route as may be deemed advisable, and to connect with any other road: provided that the road shall be in close proximity to the Schuylkill river, and shall not extend to any point east of Twenty-second street, and provided the change shall be made under the direction of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor of the city.

The Schuylkill River Railway has never paid expenses as a passenger road, and, under all the circumstances, the change appears to be judicious and advantageous to the business interests of the city. Twenty-third street extends from the lower end of League Island to Germantown, and along the actual city front it is contiguous to the Schuylkill, thus affording every advantage for the shipment of freight. If the bill passes the Legislature, as it doubtless will, the Broad street warehouses might advantageously be removed to Twenty-third street, where they would be free from molestation, and the effect would be to build up that thoroughfare as a great business street. The advantages of the location are many, and the property-owners would doubtless be willing to have the width of the pavements reduced, so as to increase that of the street and afford room for the tracks. While the tracks on Broad street depreciate the value of property, on Twenty-third street they would enhance it, and the merchants would obtain what they are seeking for, a permanent abiding-place, from which there is no probability that they will ever be asked to remove.

Since the passage of the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Passenger Railway bill, Broad street is the only avenue which has not been given over to the railway corporations, and the citizens of Philadelphia should make a desperate and determined effort not only to clear it of the tracks, but to keep it clear forever. The charters of the railway companies require them to keep the streets in order, but every citizen knows how the requirements are complied with. The streets are a disgrace to a city of the size, wealth, and intelligence of Philadelphia, and as there seems to be no way of compelling the corporations to do their duty, we should at least insist on having an avenue open upon which vehicles can travel without danger of shattering their wheels, and which, as a drive and promenade, will do us some credit and be a source of pleasure. In effecting any great public improvement somebody must be inconvenienced, and the Broad street merchants would doubtless prefer to avoid the expense and trouble of removal if possible. The way now appears to be open for a satisfactory solution of the difficulties that have hitherto presented themselves, and we hope that the bill now before the Legislature will be passed, so that there will be no further excuse for delay in the removal of the tracks on Broad street.

Move in the Right Direction.

The question as to who has the right to control the streets of Philadelphia, the citizens and their proper representatives, or a ring of greedy speculators, is likely to be brought to a practical test. The passage of the Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Passenger Railway bill by the Legislature was an outrage against which the citizens and newspapers of Philadelphia protested in vain, and as there seems to be no probability that we can get justice done at Harrisburg, it is time that we should take the matter in our own hands and show the members of the Legislature, by some very decided measures, that they cannot grant away the rights and privileges of the people of this city with impunity. Yesterday Mr. Franciscus introduced a resolution in Common Council, refusing to permit any person or corporation to remove or disturb in any manner whatever the paving, or any portion of the paving, on either Twelfth or Sixteenth street, for the purpose of laying any railroad tracks along or upon either of the said streets, or for any other purpose, and instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to see that the resolution is not violated, and to take all precautions he may deem necessary to prevent the disturbance or removal of the paving in said streets or the laying of any railroad tracks therein, and directing him, in case any railroad tracks should be laid in any portion of the said streets, to remove the same forthwith.

This resolution was passed by Common Council, and we hope that it will be taken up and acted upon by Select Council in the same manner, without any delay. The entire control of the streets belongs properly to Councils, and it is time that the members of the Legislature should be made to understand that the people of this city will no longer submit to such outrages as this Twelfth and Sixteenth Streets Passenger Railway bill. It only needs a little determination on the part of our local authorities to put a stop to the operations of the lobby at Harrisburg, so far as the city of Philadelphia is concerned, at least.

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THE MARCH NUMBER
OF
LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE,
WITH A FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATION.

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- I. BEYOND THE BREAKERS. AN AMERICAN NOVEL. PART III. By Hon. Robert Dale Owen.
- II. INAUGURATION ODE.
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- V. THE SHADOW OF FATE: A TALE.
- VI. THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY. By L. Clarke Davis.
- VII. THE FOUNDLING HOSPITAL OF LONDON.
- VIII. OVER YONDER: A CHARMING NOVELETTE. PART II. By the author of "The Old Mam'selle's Secret," "Gold Elsie," etc. Illustrated.
- IX. OUR PROVINCIALISMS.
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- XV. LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

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NOS. 715 AND 717 MARKET STREET,
2 17 wf 2t PHILADELPHIA.

N E W P U B L I C A T I O N S.

Recollections of Men and Things at Washington During the Third of a Century.
BY L. A. GOBRIGHT.
12mo. Cloth. $1·75.

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CLAXTON, REMSEN & HAFFELFINGER,
Nos. 819 and 821 MARKET Street,
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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. [illegible]

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wim]

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1520 S. FIFTH Street. 2 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, [illegible] South THIRTEENTH Street. [illegible]

WE SHALL CLOSE OUR BUSINESS AT OUR OLD STORE, NOS. 818 AND 820 CHESNUT STREET, ON SATURDAY NEXT, FEB. 20. WE FIND IT NECESSARY TO DELAY THE OPENING OF OUR NEW MARBLE BUILDING, CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE BROAD, IN ORDER TO ARRANGE OUR IMMENSE IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS, NOW ARRIVING FOR THE SPRING TRADE, FOR A FEW DAYS, OF WHICH DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN.

HOMER, COLLADAY & CO.

FLOUR.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,

THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,

MANUFACTURERS
OF
"PASTRY,"
"PREMIUM,"
"RED STONE,
AND
UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,
ALL [2 17 1m
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.
LANGLEY'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR
Again in the Market.
"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural,"
"Neds," "Langley."

The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by

BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,
2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
2 19 .mrp East of Front street.

INSTRUCTION.

Crittenden's
Commercial College,
637 Chestnut St., Cor. of 7th.
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS.
2 18 3t4p

H. D. GREGORY, A. M.
CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
No. 1108 MARKET Street. 1 26 1m*

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., very desirable new Frame House, 13 rooms, good style, bath, hot and cold water, and all the modern improvements, with a large front yard and garden; easy of access per C. & B. Co. R. R.; frequent trains leave via Market Street Ferry. Inquire of E. G. CATTELL, No. 26 N. WHARVES, or at Merchantville. 2 12 6t

TO RENT.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN-BUILT TENANT HOUSE and Five Acres of Ground, laid out with walks and gardens, in GERMANTOWN, two minutes' walk from Duy's Lane Station.
2 13 6t J. ARMSTRONG.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1 tf

BOARDING.

A FURNISHED SECOND-STORY ROOM TO Let, with board. Reference required. Apply No. 548 N. ELEVENTH Street. 2 18 6t

AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 tf

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

C H I C K E R I N G
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 3tf No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO.,
FASHIONABLE HATTERS
No. 25 S. NINTH Street,
First door above Chesnut street. 4 9§

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season, CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 15p

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF OLD CITY LOAN No. 1618, for one hundred dollars, in the name of Mary F. Reeves. Application will be made for the issue of a new certificate. 12 3 thstu*

INSURANCE.

F A M E
INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, uary 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated n 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to
$ 2 0 0, 0 0 0,
In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4ptf SECRETARY.

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LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF RHODE ISLAND.

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W. Y. POTTER, Secretary.
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Assets January 1, 1869	$500,886·18
Ratio of Assets to Liabilities	$182

The Economical is the Most Liberal Insurance Company in the Country.

Its Rates of Premium are Lower than Other Mutual Companies.

It Pays no Percentage to Directors.

All Policies are Non-Forfeitable from the First Payment.

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Its Rapid and Healthy Growth is Convincing Proof of the Confidence Reposed by the Public in its Soundness, Integrity and Liberality.

For full particulars call at the
OFFICE,
ROOMS 26 and 27,
No. 430 WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
FRANCIS S. BELDEN,
2 19 2t GENERAL AGENT.

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2 1fmrp PHILADELPHIA.

M A X W E L L ' S
PREPARED GYPSUM,
For Whitening and Coloring Walls,
A BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE & CHEAP ARTICLE.

The Gypsum gives the walls a brilliant gloss, will not rub off, and is therefore more durable, is easily mixed, and costs no more than the common Lime, and its sanitary qualities are excellent; it is therefore in every respect unsurpassed by anything of the kind ever offered to the public.

Satisfied that all who test it will never again use Lime, the inventor would ask you to study your interest by giving the Gypsum a trial.

Orders received for applying the Gypsum. Particular attention paid to Parlor and Store Ceilings.
JOHN MAXWELL,
No 1230 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
Sold by Grocers generally. 2 18 6t

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 11 5§

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will have a benefit this evening. *Ireland As It Was, Patience and Perseverance,* and *The Irish Tutor* will be performed.

On Monday next, Washington's Birthday, there will be an afternoon performance, when John Brougham's *Lottery of Life* will be performed, also the grand allegorical tableau of *Washington*. The "Star-Spangled Banner" will be sung by the ladies and gentlemen of the company.

AT THE ARCH the comedies of *A Lesson in Love* and *The Honeymoon* will be performed this evening. To-morrow *A Lesson in Love* and *Luke the Laborer*.

On Monday *A Victim of Circumstances* will be produced.

AT THE CHESNUT Miss Susan Galton will have a benefit this evening, and will appear as "Amina," in Bellini's opera of *La Sonnambula*. To-morrow there will be a matinee, when *La Rose de St. Fleur* and *Lischen and Fritzchen* will be performed. To-morrow evening *Fanchette* will be given.

THE SENTZ HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afternoon. Beethoven's symphony No. 1 will be performed, and the youthful musicians, Willie and Johanna Hess, will appear.

AT THE AMERICAN the Japanese will appear this evening. A matinee to-morrow.

HON. ALEXANDER MCCLURE will lecture at Concert Hall, this evening, on the subject of "Life in the Rocky Mountains."

OPERA BOUFFE.—Our citizens cannot complain that they have been surfeited with *opera bouffe*, or with opera of any kind, during the present season, and the well-known artists comprising Mr. Fisk's company will be heartily welcomed when they appear at the Academy of Music, on Monday, March 1. The company is under the direction of Mr. Adolph Birgfeld, who will produce *La Perichole, Les Bavards, Chanson de Fortunio*, and *Orphee aux Enfere*, for the first time in this city. The old favorites *La Belle Helene, La Grande Duchesse*, and *Barbe Bleue* will also be given, with Tostee, Irma, Leduc, Aujac, Lagriffoul, Benedick, and others in the cast. The season will be limited to six nights and one matinee, and the sale of secured seats for the season will commence on Tuesday morning next. The low price of $7·50 is fixed for subscription tickets for the seven performances.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC — Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Read, Sharswood, and Williams.—This morning the Court gave notice that next Thursday there would be a full bench for the hearing of such cases as were assigned for argument before the judges.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Agnew—Jeremiah S. Black vs. the Quicksilver Mining Company. An action to recover the value of stock in the defendant's company. Before reported. On trial. Samuel G. Thompson, ex-Judge Strong, and William L. Hirst, Esqs., for plaintiffs; George W. Biddle and William B. Read, Esqs., for defendants.

DISTRICT COURT No. 1—Judge Hare.—A. Purves & Son vs. John C. Davis. An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, $353 01.

Husted vs. Gardner. An action to recover the price of household goods alleged to have been sold to defendant. On trial.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Ludlow and Brewster.—The Court met this morning for the purpose of proceeding with the business of the session, if possible. The case of Samuel Holt was, however, on account of the continued absence of his counsel, continued for the term, the Court reserving to the District Attorney the right to call it for trial on Tuesday next if he should see fit so to do.

The case of Joseph Flannigan was next called. This defendant is charged with the murder of a lad named Henry Perkins, at Front and Otter streets, on last election day. A continuance was moved for on the ground that no notice had been given that the case was to be tried to-day, and the defense was, therefore not prepared. The Court chose to refuse this application and direct that a jury should be called, resolving not to swear them, but to discharge them in case the defendant's witnesses should not be brought in. The empanelling of a jury was in progress when our report closed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, Feb. 19, 1869.

Money continues in demand. We quote call loans at 6@7 per cent. on approved collaterals. First class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. Some of the banks are reported to be rather short, and find it difficult to accommodate their customers.

The Stock market opened rather dull this morning, but prices generally were firmer. Government securities were in fair demand for investment at full prices. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 97½.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 46¼@46⅜, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56⅝, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 123¾@123⅞, an advance of ¼; Lehigh Valley at 55⅝, a slight advance; Little Schuylkill at 43½, an advance of ¼, and Philadelphia and Erie at 25½, an advance of ½.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 71 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 63 for West Philadelphia; 11½ for Hestonville; 38 for Green and Coates; and 27½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Commercial sold at 57, no change; and Mechanics' at 31½, no change; 235 was bid for North America; 159½ for Philadelphia; 123½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 58 for Girard; and 73½ for City.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Morris Canal preferred sold at 60, no change; 9½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 19 for preferred do.; 29½ for Lehigh Navigation; 26 for Morris Canal; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, New.....	101	300 sh Reading.......ls..	46½
$2000 Pa 6s, 2 ser.ls.sh..	105¾	100 do.......b60..	46 56
$1000 Leh N 6s, '84.......	83½	100 do...b5&int..	46½
6 sh C & Am ......ls..	123¾	100 do.......b.5..	46½
4 do.......	123¾	100 do.......c..	46 44
71 sh Penna R.......ls..	56¾	100 do.......b30..	46½
50 do.......s5..	56¾	100 do.......ls.c..	46 44
100 do.......ls.	56½	100 do.......b30..	46½
200 do... b60wn..	56½	100 do.......b30..	46 5
100 do.......b60..	56½	100 do.......b15..	46½
72 do.......	56¾	100 do..s5wn&i..	46 44
81 do.......	56¾	100 do.......s30..	46½
5 sh Lit Sch R.......	43½	100 do.......s15..	46½
70 sh Leh Val......ls..	55¾	100 do.......b3..	46½
11 do.......b5..	55¾	5 do.......	46½
9 sh Morris Cl Pf....	60	100 do.......b30..	46½
100 sh Phil & E....60d..	25½	100 do.......	46½
100 do.......60d..	25½	100 do.......c..	46½
100 do.......b60..	25½		

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	134	11·02 A. M.	133¾
10·50 "	133⅞	11·03 "	133⅞
11·01 "	133¾	11·04 "	133¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113½; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼@114½; 5-20s, 1864, 110½@111½; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 112¼@112½; July, 1865, 110¼@110½; do., 1867, 110¼@110½; do. 1868, 110¼@110½; 10-40s, 109@109¼. Union Pacific bonds, 101@102. Gold, 134⅛.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 110½@110⅞; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do. 1865, new, 109⅝@109⅞; do., 1867, new, 110@110¼; do., 1868, 110¼@110½; do., 5s, 10-40s, 109@109¼; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101¼@101½; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 133¾@133⅞; Silver, 129@131.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 113½@113¾; U. S. 5-20s 1862, 114¼@114½; do., 1864, 110½@111; do., 1865, 112¼@112½; do. July, 1865, 109⅞@110¼; do. July, 1867, 110¼@110½; do. 1868, 110¼@110½; 5s, 10-40s, 108⅞@109¼. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 133¾@133⅞.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R..........	164	Cleveland&Toledo.	105
N.Y. and Erie R.R.	35¾	Toledo & Wab.........	66¼
Ph. and Rea. R......	93	Mil. & St. Paul R.c	65½
Mich. S. and N.I. R.	94½	Mil. & St. P. pref....	78¾
Cle. and Pitt. R......	91	Adams Express.....	61¾
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83¼	Tenn. 6s, new.......	66¼
Chi.& N. W. R. prf..	91¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	26
Chi. and R. I. R......	128¼	U. S. Express Co....	62
Pitts.F.W.and Chi.	119¾	Gold.........	133¾
Pacific Mail S. Co....	107	Market firm.	
West. Union Tel...	37		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Feb. 19.—The Flour market is dull and weak, and only 800 barrels were reported in lots for home consumption at $5@5 25 for superfine; $5·75@6·25 for extras; $7@7·50 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $10·50 @12 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7 25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and for this description there is a good demand at full prices. Sales of red at $1·75@1·90; amber at $1 90@1·95; and white at $2 10@2·25. Rye sells at $1 55@1 58 per bushel for Western. Corn is more active. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 87@89c., the rate in store, and 1000 bushels new white at 87c. Oats are unchanged. We quote Western at 74@76c.; and Pennsylvania at 70@73c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is firm, and commands $50 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand, and 200 bushels sold at $9 75@10. Timothy ranges from $3·75 to $4, the latter rate from second hands. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·62@2 65.

Whisky is dull, and prices are nominal at 97c. @$1 per gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 19—Arrived, steamship Pennsylvania, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.........FEBRUARY 19.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............38 | 11 A. M..............41 | 2 P. M..............45

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Aloha, Partridge, London, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Wm. Carrol, Megee, Richmond, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Annie Magee, Young, Oregon Mills, N. C., Norcross & Sheets.
Schr D. E. Wolfe, Dole, Oregon Mills, N. C., do.
Schr Old Chad, McClintock, Newburyport via New Castle, Knight & Sons.
Schr Yankee Doodle, Malmsbury, Bridgeport, Ct., Knight & Sons.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Ida L. Ray, Ray, 20 days from St. Martin's, with salt to Lewis Lambert.
Schr Mary E. Long, Hardy, from Matanzas 8th inst., with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Feb 17—6 P. M.—Barques Scottish Bride, for Stettin; Sostrene, for Elsinore; brigs Alice Lea, for Barbados; and Condova, for Matanzas, all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-day.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Scio, Brown, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 11th inst.
Schr James Ponder, Jr., Hudson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardenas 11th inst.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Golding, from Pantego, N. C., for Philadelphia, at Hatteras Inlet 15th inst., waiting fair wind.
Schr E. A. Hooper, Hooper, from Slocum's Creek, N. C., for New York, at Hatteras Inlet 15th inst., waiting wind.
Schr Vraie, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Schrs Joseph Hay, Hathaway; D. McPhee, Smith; and American Eagle, Shaw, all for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA,
AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE SEEDS OF SICKNESS.—Baron Munchausen tells a story of a post boy's horn, which had a number of wicked tunes blown into it one frosty night, but made no response. Nevertheless, when it was hung before a hot fire, the tunes, which had been frozen in, thawed out, to the amazement of all present. Just so the human system, subjected to injurious influences during the winter, sometimes gives no token of the effect they have produced upon it, until the moist atmosphere of spring develops their fruits. Many spring diseases are the result of winter imprudences and great and especial care should be taken of the system in the cold season, so that it may be in a sound and vigorous condition when the malarious fogs of March and April make their appearance. To this end, strengthen the stomach and the general organization at this season with HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Take this pleasant vegetable antidote in advance of the uprising of the mephitic mists and vapors, which produce chills and fever, and other miasmatic diseases. Remember that it is a *preventive medicine*—as powerful to *protect* as to *restore*. The stomach is apt to be overtaxed at this time of the year. It is a period devoted to dinner and supper parties, and luxurious living generally. Feasting and late hours weaken the digestive organs and disorder the liver. The effect of the Bitters is to invigorate the one and regulate the other. There is no month in the twelve when a tonic and alterative is more generally needed than in this, and there is no preparation of that nature so thoroughly salubrious, so bracing, and so entirely free from undue exciting properties, as this celebrated vegetable cordial.

DRESS is one of the various ingredients that contributes to the art of pleasing, and, therefore, deserving careful attention, for we cannot help forming some opinion of a man's sense and character from his dress. A man should dress well. Let your dress be comfortable and suitable to your condition, and becoming to your figure. Great care should be exercised in the selection of color and style of the material composing your dress, so that, when departing from plain into what are called "*Nobby*" styles, you may not look foppish, but well dressed, according to the style of the day. Much depends upon your tailor, to properly arrange the different parts of your dress to harmonize, and the color and character of the material, especially as plaids and fancy colors are now the leading style for the coming season. Above all, have your clothes to fit, and to be well made, so that they will not look as if you had borrowed them from a friend or hired them for the occasion. In this connection we would suggest a visit to CHARLES STOKES & CO., No. 824 Chesnut street, who, without doubt, are the leading fashioners of this city.

ROBERT PEARCE'S FINE CRACKERS.
TO THE CONSUMERS.

The superior quality of Pearce's Crackers, which are made of the finest Materials that the Market affords, have attained for them the reputation of being

THE EXCELSIOR CRACKER OF AMERICA.

As an article of food they are indispensable in every household, and are particularly adapted to the Invalid and Convalescent, being highly nutritious and agreeable to the most delicate palate.

For sale by First-class Grocers throughout the country.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Of all the tonics known and offered to the public, none so fully meets the wants of suffering humanity as those of Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters," for all who are suffering from debility or functional derangement. It is a positively pure and life-renewing article. Just try them. Sold by Druggists.

THE TIME HAS COME

For...Spring Overcoats.
For...Spring Overcoats.
For...Spring Overcoats.
For...Spring Overcoats.
For...Spring Overcoats.
For...Spring Overcoats.
For...Spring Overcoats.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
We have them for $6·50.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.
All prices up to $25.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

PECOUD—NOIROT.—On the 12th instant, by Alderman Tittermary, Mr. EUGENE PECOUD to Miss ADELINE NOIROT, both of this city.

DIED.

CARROL.—On the 18th instant, MARY, wife of Anthony Carrol, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 2 Java place (Vine street, between Ninth and Tenth streets), on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

DAMAL.—Suddenly, on the morning of the 18th instant, of heart disease, EDWARD DAMAL, SR., aged 57 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 Brown street, to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

EVANS.—On the 18th instant, SARAH B., wife of H. W. Evans, in her 42d year.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 1404 Fawn street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock, To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

SCHMIDT.—On the 18th inst., MICHEL SCHMIDT, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the General Steuben Lodge, No. 578, I. O. of O. F.; Southwark Conclave, No. 36, U. O. S. W.; Franz Sigel Beneficial Association, No. 1; the Southwark Social Beneficial Society, No. 1; and the employes of the Schomaker Piano Factory are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 750 S. Eleventh street, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
Of Philadelphia,
S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.

CALVIN B. McLEAN,
6 10 Manager of City Agency

CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street.
None but Well-made Garments are offered.
But One Price is Asked.
Satisfaction guaranteed every Purchaser.
JONES'
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
No. 604 MARKET Street,
2 17 wfm tf ABOVE SIXTH.

RAILROAD LINES.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS!

LARGE REDUCTIONS
HAVING BEEN MADE FROM NEW YORK ON
WEST-BOUND TRADE,
THE
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

To meet the same, have made CORRESPONDING REDUCTIONS TO PROTECT THE TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA, and will at all times continue this policy.

For New Rates and other Information
APPLY TO AGENTS OF
Pennsylvania Railroad Company,
THIRTEENTH and MARKET Streets.
S. B. KINGSTON,
GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT.

CARPETINGS.

GREAT REDUCTION.
$50,000
WORTH OF OUR STOCK OF
CARPETINGS
Have been reduced in price to close out early and make room for
NEW SPRING GOODS.
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
1 23 fmwlmrp PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

BEAN & WARD,
PLAIN AND DECORATIVE
PAPER HANGINGS,
No. 251 South THIRD Street,
BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA.
COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18

PROVISIONS, ETC.

GAME. GAME.

Constantly on hand all kinds of choice Wild Game, Poultry, Salt Water Terrapin, Oysters, etc.

Private families, hotel-keepers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates, at
MARTIN'S GAME DEPOT,
No. 1115 MARKET STREET.

N. B.—We are receiving daily one hundred pair Live Quails. 2 9 12t rp

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3

SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP,
SEAWEED TONIC, and
MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION,
LIVER COMPLAINT,
AND DYSPEPSIA,

If taken according to the directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. SCHENCK of Philadelphia, owes his

UNRIVALLED SUCCESS

In the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest, and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and food will make good blood.

SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS

Act upon the liver, removing all obstructions; relax the ducts of the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison, which is very dangerous to use unless with great care) that will unlock the gall bladder and start the secretion of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most Prominent Causes of Consumption.

SCHENCK'S
SEAWEED TONIC

Is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring the stomach.

THE GREAT REASON

Why physicians do not cure Consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicines to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. SCHENCK, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills, or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, plueral adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Dr. SCHENCK'S three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure Consumption.

WHEN THERE IS NO LUNG DISEASE,

And only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient, without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious cases, as they are

PERFECTLY HARMLESS.

Dr. SCHENCK, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless, and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompany each, making it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his Principal Office,

PHILADELPHIA, EVERY SATURDAY,

Where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every other Tuesday; and at No. 35 Hanover street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each $1·50 per bottle, or $7 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box.

A full supply of Dr. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES for sale at all times at his rooms. Also, for sale by Druggists and Dealers. 29 1w3mrp

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR A
POPULAR COMMENTARY,
BY ALFRED NEVIN, D. D.

This Commentary, which is mainly of a Devotional and Practical Character, is the first of a series to be issued on the Books of the Old and New Testaments by the same author.

CONTENTS.

I. The Text, with parallel passages.
II. A clear and comprehensive exposition of the Gospel, based on the interpretation received by all Evangelical Christians.
III. A division of the Gospel into Lessons of proper length, with appropriate Questions added to each.
IV. A Harmony of the Gospels.
V. A Chronological Table, giving the leading events in the Saviour's life.
VI. An Appendix, with a more minute explanation of persons, places, and things referred to in the Gospel than would be proper in the Notes.

It will be perceived that this Commentary will possess the peculiar and important advantage of a practical combination of four volumes in one. With this book in his hand, the student will need neither a Concordance, a Question Book, or a Bible Dictionary.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We heartily commend it as one of the very best Commentaries we have ever seen.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

It is a thoroughly delightful volume—the work of a master.—*Philadelphia City Item.*

It is the most thorough work of its class ever produced in this country.—*Philadelphia Press.*

To do all that can be done to make perfectly clear the text has been the evident aim of the learned and industrious commentator.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Send for circulars and terms, giving full description.

WILLIAM FLINT,
No. 26 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
2 1mwf12t PHILADELPHIA.

$8000.—A FARM WANTED OF THIS value, in exchange for a manufacturing business (hardware), in operation in this city. Address, E. A. WILSON,
2 18 3t* No. 480 N. FIFTH Street.

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH street, below Chesnut.

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
SILK DEPARTMENT is now Unusually Attractive.

The assortment is large and prices reasonable.

RICH BLACK SILKS,
RICH FANCY SILKS,
RICH PLAIN SILKS,
RICH EVENING SILKS,
PINK SILKS,
WHITE SILKS,
CORN-COLORED SILKS,
SCARLET SILKS,
BLUE SILKS.

PLAIN DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
ALL SHADES DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
RICH CORDED SILKS at $2·75.
VERY WIDE HEAVY SILKS at $3·50.
GOOD BLACK SILKS at $2·00.
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS at $2·50.

Just received, per late steamer, full assortments of SILK and LINEN POPLINS in
PLAIDS, PLAIN, and
BROCADE FIGURES.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.

Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.

Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 1t PHILADELPHIA.

OPENED THIS WEEK—NEW!

COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET.

BLACK SILKS—Assortment now complete.
BLACK ALPACAS—From 37½ to $1·25.
BLACK POPLINS—From 37½ to $1·75.
SPRING PRINTS—Light and medium.
FANCY SHIRTING PRINTS—16 to 50 cents.
WHITE GOODS—Best display we ever made.
NAPKINS—Bargains, $1 50, $2 00, $2 25, etc.
LINEN DIAPERS—$1·75 regularly up.
FLANNELS—Attractive in kind and price.
SHIRT FRONTS—Best made 33 40,50, 60, and 70c.
LINEN DRILLS—Especially for Boys.
LINEN DUCK—Large stock fresh styles.
SPRING CASSIMERES—For 75, 87, $1·00, etc.
BLACK CLOTHS—Stock complete.
BLACK DOESKINS—Finest qualities.
BOYS' CLOTHING—For early Spring. [1 7fsm
WATER-PROOF CLOAKS—Always all shapes.
SKIRTINGS—Black, White, and Grey striped.

SPRING LINEN GOODS
AT
MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

BEST IRISH SHIRTING LINENS,
LINENS FOR LADIES' USE,
NEW LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
SAMPLE CARDS OF
NEW STYLES
LINEN CAMBRIC
DRESSES.

An immense stock of LINEN GOODS of every description Retailing
At Importers' Prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STYLE
SKATING BOOTS.

BARTLETT,
THE BOOT MAKER,
No. 33 SOTH SIXTH STREET.

New Styles for the Promenade,
New Styles for the Parlor.
New Styles for Heavy Weather.

His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmw§

FASHIONABLE
BOOTS AND SHOES
MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES,
ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.
GIVE US A CALL.
G. N. LEE. J. B. CHARLON.
2 18 1m No. 211½ South TENTH Street.

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 1M18
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—An unknown man, about twenty-eight years of age, threw himself on the track of the Trenton Railroad, near Trenton avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was killed by the 5·30 train. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

—The testimony in the contested election case was resumed yesterday afternoon before the examiners, Messrs. Messick and Baltars, and was directed to the Seventh division of the Third ward, where it was shown that a number of illegal votes had been polled for the Democracy.

—An adjourned meeting of the delegates to the convention to form a National Industrial League was held yesterday. Officers were elected as follows:—President, Hon. Thomas G. Alvord; Secretary, G. B. Stebbins; Treasurer, Charles Wheeler; Permanent Council, C. A. Trowbridge, New York; John L. Hays, Boston; Moses W. Field, Detroit; O. S. Senter, Wilmington, Del.; George W. Allen, Milwaukee; Darius Gough, Providence, R. I.; Henry D. Moore, Philadelphia; George Bullock, Philadelphia, and Hon. John A. Griswold, New York.

—Joseph Gregg, aged 16 years, residing in Carpenter street, near Tenth, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday with his jaw broken. He was mysteriously struck in the face by some person unknown at Twelfth and Market streets.

John Livingston, aged 6 years, residing at No. 2110 Market street, had his hand caught in the machinery of the grist mill at Twenty-second and Market streets yesterday, and severely crushed. He was also removed to the Hospital.

—The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, in his annual report, gives the number of fires during 1868, the loss, insurance, and loss over insurance, as follows:—

Month.	*Fires*	*Loss.*	*Insurance.*	*Loss Over Insurance.*
January	45	$64,164	$48,984	$15,180
February	41	164,089	132,755	32,225
March	37	29,147	11,522	17,625
April	35	27,135	19,885	7,250
May	34	33,920	20,295	13,625
June	35	42,860	33,450	9,430
July	70	116,900	62,625	54,275
August	36	218,840	150,465	68,375
September	29	144,140	65,515	78,625
October	28	97,510	69,230	28,280
November	46	244,375	114,150	130,225
December	51	586,500	526,725	59,775
Total	487	$1,770,471	$1,255,381	$514,890

—Chief Engineer Graff, of the Water Department, submitted his annual report to Councils yesterday. The gross receipts during the year amounted to $777,009·59, and the expenditures were $388,372·67. During the past year 79,348 feet of pipe were laid, making the total number of feet 2,321,870, or 439 miles, 3950 feet. The list of consumers of water in the several wards, as charged in Registers of 1868, are for dwellings, 93,094; stables, 2062; manufacturers, 959; steam engines, 710; making a total of 109,158. There were 250 repairs made to mains; 1558 to stops; and 2010 to plugs, and 143 new plugs were erected. The engineer, in closing his report, says that "it is very desirable that the use of meters should be commenced in this city, now the only one of any pretension where they are not employed. It is only proposed to measure the water supplied to large consumers, such as manufactories, breweries, distilleries, hotels, etc.; without them the proper rent can only be approximated, and it is possible that the consumer may frequently be overtaxed, or the reverse." A recent report made by Professor Chandler, of New York, shows that there is in the Schuylkill water, at Fairmount, of inorganic matter, 3·95; organic and volatile, 2·06; total solids, 6·01, which compares favorably with that furnished to other places.

—Both branches of the City Councils met yesterday afternoon. In Select Council an ordinance authorizing the Building Commission to invite architects to present plans instead of advertising was agreed to. The same disposition was made of a resolution directing the City Solicitor to take legal measures to secure for the Girard Estate the right to make leases of the farm lands in the First and Twenty-sixth wards for a longer term than five years. A resolution requesting the Legislature to grant authority to the city to make an extension of the County Prison across the Parade ground was passed; an ordinance protesting against the passage of the bill for an omnibus line on Broad street. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Franciscus, was adopted:—

Resolved, That the city of Philadelphia hereby refuses to permit any person or corporation to remove or disturb in any manner whatever the paving or any portion of the paving on either Twelfth or Sixteenth street for the purpose of laying any railroad tracks along or upon either of said streets or for other purposes; and the Chief Commissioner of Highways is hereby instructed to see that this resolution is not violated by any person or corporation whatever, at any time, and he is hereby instructed to take all precautions that he may deem necessary to prevent the disturbance or removal of the paving in said streets or the laying of any railroad track thereon, and in case any railroad tracks should be laid on any portion of either of said streets, he shall forthwith remove the same.

—In Common Council a resolution was passed requesting the Legislature not to pass the bill now before them providing for an elevated railroad on Market street. A resolution authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to lay a track on Juniper street, from Olive to Market street, was agreed to. The ordinance from Select Council, authorizing the Germantown Passenger Railroad to salt their track north from Diamond street, which was under consideration at the previous meeting of Council, was taken up and agreed to. The resolution from Select Council, requesting the Board of Revision to inform Council of the amount of property exempt from taxes, was concurred in; and the ordinance providing for the erection of a new school-house in the Twenty sixth ward was passed, after being amended. A resolution requesting the Mayor, Commissioner of Highways, and other officers to take steps to prevent the laying of a railroad on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets, was passed. Several bills from Select Council were concurred in, and the Chamber adjourned.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 134½.

—Customs receipts from the 8th to the 13th instant, $4,286,410.

—Fires in the city during 1868, 487. Loss, $1,770,471. Loss over insurance, $514,819.

—James Grant, the assassin of Pollard, has been sent to jail at Richmond to await trial.

—One hundred and thirty-seven refugees from Cuba arrived at Key West, Fla., yesterday.

—The Newfoundland Legislature has adopted an address recommending a union with Canada.

—Washington is rapidly filling up with people anxious to witness General Grant's inauguration as President.

—Andrew Johnson is preparing to leave the "White House," and will move his availables on the 3d of March prox.

—Two of the robbers of the Windsor (Md.) Bank have been captured in New York and handed over to Maryland officers.

—W. H. Lander, Postmaster at Salem, Mass., has settled his accounts with the department, a small balance remaining in his favor.

—R. T. Leonard, a Missouri pedestrian, walked one hundred miles in twenty-nine consecutive hours, at St. Louis, within the past two days.

Foreign Affairs.

—An important Colonial decree has been issued by Lopez de Ayala, Spanish Minister of the Colonies.

—The Conference on the Eastern Question reassembled yesterday to receive the reply of Greece, which proving satisfactory, the Conference dissolved.

—M. Forcade, the French Minister of the Interior, has determined to repress all abuses of the right to assemble in public meeting.

—The Spanish Minister to the United States has arrived at Havana.

—Engagements between the Spanish troops and revolutionists have taken place near Cienfuegos.

—The Captain-General has issued a decree closing all Cuban ports where there are no custom houses.

—Arrests are being made daily in Havana of persons suspected of sympathizing with the revolutionists.

—Sugar is arriving rapidly at Guantanamo, and three vessels, loaded with that commodity, have cleared for New York.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6·49	MOON SETS	6·26
SUN SETS	5·40	HIGH WATER	8·19

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB,
E. A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Bellona	London	New York	Jan. 30
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 3
Baltimore	Southampton	Baltimore	Feb. 4
India	Glasgow	New York	Feb. 5
Allemannia	Havre	New York	Feb. 6
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 9
Main	Southampton	New York	Feb. 9
C. of Antwerp	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 10
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Feb. 10
FOR EUROPE.			
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
England	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 20
U. Kingdom	New York	Glasgow	Feb. 20
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Feb. 20
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 23
Allemannia	New York	Hamburg	Feb. 23
Cuba	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 24
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb. 27
C. of London	New York	Liverpool	Mar. 6
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.			
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Feb. 20
Geo. Cromwell	New York	New Orleans	Feb. 20
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb. 22
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Mar. 3

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Barque L. T. Stocker, Bibber, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.
Barque Savannah, Scalfe, Sombrero, Moro Phillips.
Schr S. S. Evans, Bennett, Matanzas, Workman & Co.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Brig Harry Stewart, Weeks, 59 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to S. & Scattergood & Co.
Br. brig Mary Grace, Morrison, 15 days from St. Johns, P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Schr Col. Ellsworth, Harvey, from Fortune Bay via Gloucester, Mass., with fish to captain.
Schr Reading RR. No. 46, Tomlin, 6 days from Norfolk, with shingles, etc., to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr T. W. H. White, Smith, 4 days from New York, with logwood to captain.
Schr James Anderson, Tunnell, 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles, etc., to T. P. Galvin & Co.
Schr Freeman, Brown, 4 days from Boston, with mdse. to Knight & Sons.
Schr J. T. Armitage, Edwards, 6 days from Norfolk, with lumber and shingles to T. P. Galvin & Co.

BELOW.

Barque Brunswick, Dixon, from Palermo, and brig Resolute, Lippincott, from St. Mary's, Ga.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Wiley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 17th inst.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 16th inst.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, hence, at Richmond 16th inst.
Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana 17th inst.
Barque Reunion, for a port north of Hatteras, sailed from Cardenas 8th inst.
Barque Marion, Williams, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 2d inst.
Barque Village Belle, Little, cleared at Liverpool 2d inst., for Baltimore.
Brig Goffredo, Balzano, hence, at Marseilles 31st ultimo.
Brig Marianna IV, Goncalves, hence, at Lisbon 24th ultimo.
Brig Allston, Sawyer, hence, at Matanzas 10th inst.
Brig Union, T. Tufts, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 6th inst.
Brig C. J. Tompkins, Taylor, sailed from Cardenas 5th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Rocky Glen, [illegible], sailed from Cardenas 6th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brigs Bonita, Edgett, and John Balch, Whaley, sailed from Cardenas 5th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Two Brothers, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Havana 12th inst.
Schr S. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, at Havana 9th inst., from Mobile.
Schr David Babcock, sailed from Cardenas 5th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Valerin, Conklin, sailed from Cardenas 10th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Watauga, Lawrence, cleared at Savannah 17th inst., for Jacksonville.
Schr Gettysburg, Corson, from Wilmington, N. C., at New York 17th inst.
Schr Crescent Lodge, Hatch, hence for Providence, at New York 17th inst.
Schr Irvine, Diggins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 17th inst.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Miller, cleared at Baltimore 17th inst., for Cuba.
Schr Abbie Bursley, Parker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 17th inst.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Smith, at Providence 17th inst., from Mobile.
Schr Clara Rankin, Rankin, at Holmes' Hole 16th inst., from Georgetown, S. C., for Newburyport.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice has been received at this office, that in the month of April, 1869, in conformity with the general system adopted, the following alteration will be made in the color of the buoys marking the entrance of Exmouth harbor, south coast of England. The white buoys on the port side will be colored black and white in vertical stripes. The red Fairway buoy will be changed to black and white in horizontal bands.

By order, W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.
Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Feb. 15, 1869.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

THE FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT AND Dining Saloon, No. 15 South FOURTH street, will be re-opened by William H. Christopher, of Boston, and Beverly D. May, late Cashier at J. W. Price's Fourth and Chesnut, on WEDNESDAY, February 17. 2 16 4t*

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street. 1869

1 1 2

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, FIFTH STREET, WEST SIDE, BELOW CHESNUT.

PHILADELPHIA, January 21 1869.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the provision of an Ordinance of Councils approved April 24, 1868, notice is hereby given that the final estimate for the construction of the sewer on Eighteenth and Vine streets will be paid February 20, 1869. All persons having claims for labor done or material furnished for said sewer are requested to present the same for payment on or before 12 o'clock M., February 21, 1869.

1 22 feb 19 3t] MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
Chief Commissioner of Highways.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC
THE FRENCH OPERA
JAMES FISK, Jr. .... Proprietor
ADOLPH BIRGFELD .... Director and Manager
BRIEF SEASON
OF ONLY
SIX NIGHTS AND ONE MATINEE
COMMENCING MONDAY, MARCH 1,
OF THE
GRAND DOUBLE OPERA TROUPE,
comprising the following renowned Artists:—

Mile. TOSTEE,	Mlle. IRMA,
Mons. AUJAC,	Mons. DECRE,
Mlle. DUCLOS,	Mlle. TEOLER,
Mlle. ROSE,	Mons. LEDUC,
Mons. DARDIGNAC,	Mons. LAGRIFOUL,
Mons. DUCHESNE,	Mons. BENEDICK,
Mons. TEOLER,	Mons. EDGARD,
Mons. HAMILTON,	Mme. HAMILTON, Etc.

GRAND CHORUS OF
OVER FIFTY TRAINED VOICES
FULL ORCHESTRA,
comprising the first talent of New York and Philadelphia.

THE REPERTOIRE
of the Combined Troupes comprise
LA PERICHOLE,
the best composition of Offenbach, and the great sensation of the season in Paris and New York;
LES BAVARDS;
CHANSON DE FORTUNIO
(all three performed for the first time in Philadelphia);
BARBE BLEUE,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE,
LA BELLE HELENE,
AND
ORPHEE AUX ENFER.

SUBSCRIPTION.—Seats for the entire week (seven performances) may be subscribed for on and after TUESDAY MORNING Feb. 23.
Secured Seats of Seven Performances........$7 50
At the Music Store of BONER & CO., No. 1102 CHESNUT Street. 2 18

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¼.
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 19
BENEFIT OF MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.
The pathetic Irish Drama entitled
IRELAND AS IT WAS.
Ragged Pat, with Songs...Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Judy O'Trot..........Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
After which the side-splitting Yankee farce of
PATIENCE AND PERSEVERANCE.
Patience Pepperpoe.....MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the roaring farce of the
IRISH TUTOR.
Dr. O'Toole...........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
On Monday, Feb. 22, at 2 o'clock.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.
THE LOTTERY OF LIFE,
And the grand Allegorical Tableau of
WASHINGTON.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7·30.
CHANGE OF BILL. TWO PIECES.
TO-NIGHT (Friday), BY DESIRE,
A LESSON IN LOVE.
Mrs. Sutherland...........Mrs. JOHN DREW
Aided by the full Company.
After which THE HONEYMOON.
By Mrs. JOHN DREW and Company.
Saturday, A LESSON IN LOVE and LUKE THE LABORER.
Monday, A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
THIS FRIDAY EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MISS SUSAN GALTON.
LA SONNAMBULA.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Feb. 20,
FIRST SUSAN GALTON MATINEE.
Two of Offenbach's Comic Operas.
Saturday Evening, first performance of the Comic Opera entitled FANCHETTE. [2 15 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—ENGAGEMENT OF THE JAPS
for a limited number of nights.
The great JAPS and the original
ALL-RIGHT
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON

CONCERT HALL—LECTURE.
HON. ALEXANDER K. McCLURE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1869.
Subject—"LIFE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Seats at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street. [2 15 5t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [1 14 tf

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17½ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

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SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE,
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING
CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR.
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER
For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.

Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE
No. 727 JAYNE Street,
Between Market and Chesnut,
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GALVANIZED CABLE FENCING.

The Cheapest and most Enduring Fence for Farmers, Railway Companies, or Country Seats.

Samples seen at the office of

PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street,
1 5 lm PHILADELPHIA.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT streets, Philadelphia.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE
To Authorize the Purchase of certain Lots of Ground in the Fifth Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the City Solicitor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to examine the title to all that lot of ground, and three-story brick messuage thereon erected, No 309 Lombard street, situate on the north side of Lombard street, between Third and Fourth streets; containing in front on Lombard street twenty feet, and in length or depth seventy-seven feet; subject to the payment of an annual ground rent or sum of sixty-two dollars and fifty cents; and, if he approve of the same, that he cause a conveyance of said lot of ground and premises to be made to the city of Philadelphia in fee, the consideration therefor to be the payment of an annual ground rent or sum of four hundred and eighty dollars, to be reserved thereout; subject, nevertheless, to the payment of the aforesaid ground rent of sixty-two dollars and fifty cents.

Section 2. The City Solicitor is hereby also directed to examine the title to all that certain three-story brick messuage, coach-house and stable, No. 420 South Third street, and two contiguous lots or pieces of ground situate on the west side of Delaware Third street, between Pine and Lombard streets, in the city of Philadelphia—containing together in front or breadth on said Third street forty feet (each lot twenty feet), and extending in length or depth one hundred and ninety-eight feet; bounded on the east by Third street, on the north and west by ground of Saint Peter's Church, and on the south by ground formerly of Edward Shippen; and if he approve of the same, that he cause a conveyance of the said lots of ground and premises to be made to the city of Philadelphia in fee, the consideration therefor to be the payment of an annual ground rent of one thousand and twenty dollars, to be reserved thereout.

Section 3. The City Solicitor is hereby also directed to examine the title to all that lot of ground, with the three-story brick messuage thereon erected, No. 426 S. Third street, situate on the west side of Third street, at the distance of fifty-seven feet nine inches northward from the north side of Lombard street, in the Fifth Ward of the City of Philadelphia, containing in front or breadth on the said Third street nineteen feet three inches, and extending of that width in length or depth westward, between lines parallel with said Lombard street, sixty-eight feet; thence widening on the south side thereof to the width of twenty feet, and extending thence westward of that width the further depth of twenty feet; bounded westward by said Third street, southward partly by ground now or late of Joseph Dutton, partly by the end of a certain four feet wide alley, laid out and opened at the distance of sixty-four feet westward from the west side of said Third street, and leading southward into said Lombard street from the south line of the said lot, and partly by ground now or late of William Francis Carpenter, westward by ground granted to Alexander Huston, northward partly by ground late of Isaac Thomas, and partly by ground now or late of the estate of Joseph Sims; and if he approve of the same that he cause a conveyance of the said lot of ground and premises to be made to the City of Philadelphia in fee, the consideration therefor to be the payment of an annual ground rent of five hundred and forty dollars, to be reserved thereout.

Section 4. The Mayor of the city is hereby authorized to affix the corporate seal of the city of Philadelphia to such deeds as may be necessary to reserve the several ground rents mentioned in the foregoing sections, to be reserved out of the respective lots of ground above described to the grantors thereof respectively.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventeenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE
To Make an Additional Appropriation to the City Commissioners, and for Other Purposes.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to Item 13, of the "appropriation to the City Commissioners for the expenses of the year 1869," approved December 30, 1868.

Section 2. That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to countersign a warrant in favor of Patton & Brother, for four hundred and nine dollars and fifty cents, to be drawn on Item 20 of the appropriation mentioned in Section 1 of this ordinance.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Release a Certain Property of Charles Peak, Supervisor of Second Ward, from the Lien of a Certain Judgment.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to release the following described property of Charles Peak from the lien of a judgment, entered on the official bond of Charles Peak, Supervisor of Second ward (D. 61, 143, D. S B), that is to say, all that certain three story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Wharton street, at the distance of thirty-two feet westward from the west side of Woodbine street, in the Second ward of the city of Philadelphia, containing in front on said Wharton street sixteen feet, and in depth northward forty-seven feet, to a three feet wide alley. Provided, That his co-surety consent thereto. And provided further, That the said Charles Peak shall pay to the City Solicitor, for the use of the city, the sum of ten dollars to defray the expenses of the publication of this resolution, and that the City Solicitor shall first be satisfied that the security of the city will not be jeoparded.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
Relative to the Suspension of Certain Fire Companies.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Niagara Hose and Franklin Steam Fire Engine Companies be suspended for thirty days, from date of suspension, and that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department be directed to withhold the appropriation to each of said companies for the period mentioned above.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this thirteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Authorize the Opening of Mifflin Street and Montgomery Avenue.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to notify the owners of property over and through which Mifflin street, from old Camac street to Montgomery avenue, and Montgomery avenue from Mifflin street to Sixth street, will pass, that at the expiration of three months from the date of notice the said streets will be taken for public use.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY,
November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500·00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000·00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank .... $116 150·08	
	Cash in drawer .... 413·65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
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Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1869,
$2,603,740·09.

CAPITAL	$400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,893·59
PREMIUMS	1,184,846·36
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$23,693·22	$350,000·00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
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George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets........$2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

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Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
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Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1½

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30½

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 27½

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 3 23½

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
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CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO., OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital.......$200,000·00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869.......470,283·21

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

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THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

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JAS. H. BRYSON & SON,
No. 8 North SIXTH Street,
Stationers and Printers.

Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Etc. Etc.,

Made to order at the shortest notice, at the lowest market rates.

LETTER PAPER, per ream.......$2·50
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NOTE PAPER, per ream.......1·25

A full assortment of imported and staple STATIONERY, always on hand; INKS, PENCILS, PENHOLDERS, Etc., in great variety.

ENVELOPES, buff, letter size.......$1·50 per 1000
" white, " ....1·80 "

A great variety of styles and grades always on hand, at the lowest rates.

PRINTED BLANKS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, Etc., executed in the most approved styles 1 19 1m

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,
12 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of
ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,
Including a Number of Choice Gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of
NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15½

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
5 29½ PHILADELPHIA.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Trust Estate of LETITIA C BACKUS, formerly LETITIA C. COOPER.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of HARRISON SMITH and JAMES BAYARD, Trustees under indenture of the 29th of May, 1840, between LETITIA C. COOPER (in contemplation of her marriage with the Rev. JOHN C BACKUS), and SAMUEL F. SMITH and WILLIAM W. SMITH, in whose stead the accountants have been duly substituted, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the Accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, February 23, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the City of Philadelphia.

2 5 fmw 5t* WILLIAM D. BAKER, Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

At Philadelphia, December 23, A. D. 1868.

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of FREDERICK KING, of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

JOHN ROBERTS, Assignee,
No. 128 South SIXTH Street.
To the Creditors of said Bankrupt. 2 10 wf4t

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN BANKRUPTCY.

To the Creditors of the Bankrupt:—

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of JAMES ENGLISH, of the city of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

ALEX. P. COLESBERRY, Assignee,
2 12 f 3t* No. 307 CHESNUT Street.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MARY B. and GEORGE B. HOPE, minors.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of R. D. MORRIS, guardian, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, March 2, A. D. 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock, A. M., at his office, No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM D. BAKER,
2 19 fmw5t* Auditor.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10½

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25 wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
1 22½ Also, WOOL SACKS.

FINANCIAL.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
GOLD, ETC.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

1000 MILES

NOW COMPLETED OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company will have the entire line finished through to California, and ready for this summer's travel.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Government Securities taken in exchange at full market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
2 19 PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
No. 48 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

FINANCIAL.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 South Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
STOCK, GOLD
AND NOTE BROKERS.

Accounts of Banks, Firms, and Individuals received, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON BALANCES.

GENERAL AGENTS,
FOR
PENNSYLVANIA
AND
SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,
OF THE
NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The National Life Insurance Company is a corporation chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of our Banking House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO.,
No. 35 South Third St.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

B. K. JAMISON & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
At Closest Market Rates.
N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange, Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

PHILADA. AND READING RR. 6s,

FREE FROM ALL TAXES.

A small amount for sale low by

DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
2 12 2w PHILADELPHIA.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
No. 39 South THIRD Street,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 126

FOR RENT.

F O R R E N T.

PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED

GEORGE PLOWMAN.
CARPENTER AND BUILDER,
REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA. 21
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL ELIJAH CATTELL

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE
FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,
8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
ETNA, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 12 noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 noon
KANGAROO, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	20

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT	Brocande	Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS	Surmont	Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE	Duchesne	Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE
in gold (including wine),
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First Cabin....$140 | Second Cabin....$85
TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)
First Cabin....$145 | Second Cabin....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST, EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.
JAMES HAND, Agent, 202
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.
Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.
EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
5 27rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 1 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·15, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3½ and 5¾ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9¾ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9·25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M.; 5¼ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¼, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8·20, 9½, and 11½ A. M.; 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS
mwf 11 North SIXTH Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express......3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2·00 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.

At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. for Florence and Riverton.

The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3·30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2·30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3·25.

At 11·30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot, take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3·30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and	7·00 P. M.
Fast Line	11·50 A. M.
Erie Express	11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and	7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9·10 A. M.
Fast Line	10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·30 P. M.
Erie Express	4·20 P. M.
Day Express	4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express, 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre de Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Philadelphia	10·45 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·15 A. M.
"	arrives at Erie	9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Philadelphia	11·50 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
"	arrives at Erie	10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL	leaves Philadelphia	8·00 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	6·30 P. M.
"	arrives at Lockhaven	7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN	leaves Erie	10·55 A. M.
"	" Williamsport	12·55 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS	leaves Erie	6·25 P. M.
"	" Williamsport	7·50 A. M.
"	arrives at Philadelphia	4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1 General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT. From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868. TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 2·15 P. M.

For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 2·15 P. M.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 2·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.

Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.

Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue
WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leaves Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12·30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12·45 and 5·15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12·45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 A. M., and 1·30 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·50 and 5·50 A. M., and 10·50 P. M., passing Reading at 5·44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2·05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3·30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicholls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4·35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S. Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2·45 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9·10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·20 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 10·35 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11·30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6·25 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10 HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, February 23 at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

RACE, No. 1809—Brick and Frame Dwelling.
LOCUST, No. 2040—Modern Dwelling.
SPRUCE, No. 114—Hotel and Dwelling.
MARKET and STRAWBERRY, S. W. corner—Store.
STRAWBERRY, No. 2—Brick Store.
CAMDEN COUNTY, N. J.—Valuable Farm, 221 acres.
OREGON—Building Lots.
DELAWARE COUNTY (Penna.)—Saw Mill, Steam Engine, Machinery, etc.
MASTER, No. 1842—Modern Dwelling.
BERKS and APPLE—Large Lot.
EIGHTH (North), No. 1218—Dwelling and Stable.
SECOND (South), No. 616—Store and Dwelling.
GERMANTOWN AVENUE and JEFFERSON—Four Brick Stores and Dwellings.
TWELFTH (South), No. 1164—Store and Dwelling.
CHATHAM, Northeast of Somerset—Dwelling.
CUMBERLAND, No. 571—Genteel Dwelling.
GROUND RENT, $450 a year, well secured.
FIFTEENTH (South), No. 721—Brick Dwelling.

STOCKS.

25 shares Little Schuylkill Navigation and Railroad Company.
5 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
23 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company.
42 shares Bank of Kentucky.
36 shares Girard National Bank.
345 shares Schomacker Piano Forte Company.
1 share Philadelphia Library Company. 2 19 35

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning.
Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 17 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning.
Feb. 25, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 19 7t

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, NO. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL SALE OF MODERN PICTURES.
On Friday Evening,

February 19, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a collection of modern paintings of the American and English schools, all handsomely mounted in newest styles gold-leaf frames.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS,

Belonging to the estate of John Cassin, deceased.

Also, a number of fine old paintings, including original portraits of Andrew Jackson, Gen. W. H. Harrison, and James Monroe, by C. Wilson Peale. 2 18 2t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at No. 971 North Sixth street.
SURPLUS HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.

Elegant English Brussels and other Carpets, French Clock, Fine Mattresses, China, Glass and Plated Ware, etc.

On Thursday morning.

February 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 971 North Sixth street, below Girard avenue, by catalogue, the surplus handsome household furniture, including walnut and hair cloth parlor furniture, elegant carved walnut chamber suits, mahogany and cottage chamber furniture, fine French mantel clock, runs 24 days; handsome English Brussels, imperial and other carpets; fine spring and hair mattresses, china, glass and plated ware; kitchen utensils, refrigerator, etc.

May be examined on morning of sale. 2 17 7t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening,
A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge 8 25

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, &c.
On Monday Morning,

Feb. 22 at 10 o'clock. Also, a large assortment of ladies', misses', and children's wear. 2 18 6t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. 1 21

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
FROM THE GREAT FIRE
IN MARKET STREET.
HERRING'S PATENT SAFES
Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right, as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 580 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris.

Manufactured and for sale by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
46] No. 434 RACE Street

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
6 1 BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

IRON AND STEEL.

Annual Meeting of the American Iron and Steel Association.

The American Iron and Steel Association held their annual meeting yesterday, at No. 532 Walnut street. Mr. E. B. Ward, the President of the Association, on taking the chair made an address in which he alluded to certain improvements in the manufacture of iron and steel, which help, in a great measure, our competition with foreign countries. He thought that our foreign trade is draining us of specie and bonds, and that we will find so large a share of our national debt held by foreigners that we will blush at the absence of statesmanship in the country, which will permit the United States to be mortgaged to European nations as a compensation for the fashionable and demoralizing articles we so lavishly import.

Mr. Ward regretted the growing tendency to idleness and want of respect for labor in this country.

Mr. Robert H. Lamborne then read the report of the Secretary.

The report expresses regret at the failure of the general tariff bill, and states that a material decline in the price of gold, which would be equivalent to a reduction of duties, would be disastrous to degree scarcely realized by those not aware of the fact.

The brief time since the close of 1868 makes exact statistics impossible, but the following were given as near approximations:—

	Tons of 2000 lbs
Pig iron products for 1868	1,603,000
Anthracite	893,000
Raw coal and coke	340,000
Charcoal	370,000
	1,603,000

The products of States are as follows:—

	Anthracite, tons.
Pennsylvania	671,955
New York	160,681
Other States	60,364
Total	893,000
	Raw coal and coke, tons.
Pennsylvania	294,000
Ohio	22,000
Other States	24,000
Total	340,000
	Charcoal, tons.
New England	30,000
New York	27,400
Pennsylvania	59,600
Maryland	25,000
Ohio	86,000
Michigan	65,000
Other States	77,000
Total	370,000

The estimated value of the pig iron made the past year was $63,000,000.

The forges and bloomaries have produced the past two years:—

	1867—tons.	1868—tons.
New England	8,162	7,500
New York	22,834	23,660
New Jersey	5,789	6,200
Pennsylvania	31,747	33,500
Other States	4,250	5,000
Total	73,073	75,860

Estimating the above product made direct from the ore at one-half, and we have the total product of iron from the ore in 1868 at 1,640,600 tons.

The estimated product of the rolling mills for 1868 is 1,105,000 tons, an increase of 63,000 tons over 1867, an increase mostly due to a larger product of rails, amounting to 506,714 tons, against 462,108 tons in 1867.

A statement of the extent of our railroad system and its consumption of rails was given. The total product of steel is given at 30,000 tons, and the capacity of our steel works is given as equal to a *full supply*.

The number of blast furnaces built in different sections of the country was alluded to in the report.

The total imports of iron and steel, and the manufactures thereof, for the year ending June 30, 1868, are given at 522,615 tons, valued at $23,406,835.

Late figures from the British Board of Trade, for eleven months up to November 30, show exports to this country from Great Britain of 93,028 tons of pig iron, or less than in 1867, and more than in 1866. Of bar, angle, bolt, and rods, 43,388 tons were shipped, a slight decrease since 1867. Imports of railroad iron are heavy, being 278,085 tons, or 58 per cent. more than 1867, and about 40 per cent. of our consumption.

Our steel imports were 16,700 tons, a little less than in the two past years.

Our exports of iron, steel, and manufactures thereof in 1868 were $9,114,740.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNK FASTENINGS.—Mr. H. Simons, N. W. corner of Seventh and Chesnut streets, of this city, has invented and lately received a patent for improvement in bolts for trunks, etc., which we think a decided improvement over the old plan, where the safety of the contents depended solely on the hasp, which, frail as they usually are, are very liable to break. By Mr. Simons' simple and effective arrangement, the hasp, moving in a circular way, acts as a lever to two heavy bolts set on the inside of the lid of the trunk, the working of which throws out the bolts into staples set firmly on each end of the body of the trunk. Thus, when the trunk is closed, the hasp, turned to its right position and locked, the trunk is *securely fastened on each end* and then again in the centre by the lock. To open it again, *even after it is unlocked*, is impossible, unless the person knows the secret *modus operandi* of opening it.

A DESPERADO CAGED.—John Higgins resides at Manayunk, and is a very desperate character. Higgins went to the residence of Mr. Omensetter, in Manayunk, yesterday, and tore a fence down and committed other acts of vandalism. Mr. Omensetter remonstrated with him, when Higgins assaulted him and knocked him down. Mr. Omensetter's son then came to the rescue and was also knocked down. Others then came to the son's assistance, and they were in turn maltreated by the pugnacious Higgins. It required the united efforts of two policemen and five citizens to secure the desperado, when he was taken before Alderman Ramsdale, who sent him to prison to cool his temper, in default of $800 bail.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING A BREWERY.—George Bouvier, Thomas Dowdell, James McIlheny, and Peter Credal have just been arrested on a warrant issued by Alderman Carpenter, charged with the robbery of Wolfe's lager beer brewery, near Fairmount. It appears that in the latter part of January these worthies entered the brewery and stole a considerable quantity of copper, brass, and other things, and after putting themselves outside of a number of glasses of beer, they enjoyed the exhilarating sport of letting about $700 worth of the Teutonic beverage run to waste, for all of which they were taken before Alderman Carpenter and held in $1500 bail each.

A JACK TAR IN LIMBO.—Frederick Dewalyer is a sailor. "Jack" was in the neighborhood of Fourth and Gaskill streets, and chanced to see Policeman Richards holding a controversy with four boys, who had a push-cart in their possession. The policeman thought the boys had stolen the push-cart, and was about taking the necessary steps in the matter when our jolly Jack Tar came to the rescue and interfered with the officer, threatening all sorts of violent deeds unless the boys were let alone. Dewalyer was then arrested and taken before Alderman Carpenter, who committed him to Moyamensing.

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.—During the alarm of fire last evening a young man named James McClay took hold of the rope of the hose carriage of the Independence Engine, at Eighteenth and Callowhill streets, and while the carriage was running, he cut the rope in two, which greatly accelerated the speed of the members of the company at one end of the rope. He came near being severely handled, but was taken before Alderman Pancoast, who committed him.

PAINTINGS BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF JOHN CASSIN, deceased, by order of administrators will be sold this evening, at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, at 7½ o'clock, comprising original portraits by C. Wilson Peale, landscapes and marines by Joshua Shaw, Vernet, Poussin, and others, together with a number of modern paintings. Sale without reserve.

BEAT A MULE.—William Mellor amused himself by beating a poor mule yesterday at Oxford and Howard streets, and Alderman Eggleton fined him $5, and held him to bail also for the offense.

STOLE A DRESS.—Bridget Murphy went to the house of a friend on Alford street yesterday, and stole a dress valued at $12. She will have a hearing this afternoon.

THE CALDWELL FIRE.—The Coroner's jury in this case rendered the following verdict this morning:—That the said J. Fontaine Polk and Edward Hagan came to their deaths from suffocation and burns at a fire in Caldwell's store, No. 902 Chesnut street, on the morning of January 14, 1869. The jury, after a patient hearing of numerous witnesses, are unable to determine the manner in which the fire originated.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Thomas McGee is a youth of eighteen years of age, and has been behaving very badly. He resides in Manayunk, and has been putting his parents to a great deal of trouble in running away from home and keeping bad company. He engaged board at several places, and his parents had to pay for the same. He was taken before Alderman Ramsdale, who committed him to the House of Refuge.

DE CORDOVA'S LECTURES.—Mr. De Cordova delivered his third and last lecture at Concert Hall last evening. A large and brilliant audience was in attendance, and the fine humor of Mr. De Cordova's description of "The Spratts at Saratoga" elicited shouts of laughter and applause. Mr. De Cordova's lectures have been highly successful, a fact which is to be attributed in a great degree to the able management of Mr. T. B. Pugh.

CRUELTY TO DUMB ANIMALS.—A man named Ferdinand Subers was arrested at Third and Chesnut streets, yesterday afternoon, charged with cruelty to a dumb animal. Subers was beating unmercifully a lame horse, which was endeavoring to pull too heavy a load. Alderman White committed him in default of $800 bail.

A WIFE-BEATER ARRESTED.—A man named John Scott was arrested at Second and Lombard streets, yesterday afternoon, charged with malicious mischief and beating his wife. He amused himself also with smashing things generally about the house. Alderman Moore held him in $400 bail.

TRIMMING STORE ROBBED.—The trimming store of Mrs. Williams, No. 2206 Chesnut street, was entered and robbed last night of about fifty dollars' worth of articles. The thieves effected an entrance by smashing the glass over the door in the front part of the store.

A HAUL OF CORNER LOUNGERS.—Policemen Rice, Gracey, and Mitchell arrested eight colored corner-loungers last evening in the classic locality of Sixth and Lombard streets. They were taken before Alderman Carpenter, and held to bail in the sum of $300 each.

CORNER LOUNGERS ARRESTED.—Last evening five corner loungers were arrested in the streets of Manayunk, and were held to bail to be of good behavior.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

The Grant Mansion and the Grant Family—Mrs. Grant's Receptions.

From the Washington Cor. of the Chicago Ev. Post.

MRS. GRANT AND HER RECEPTIONS.

Of course there are no receptions more crowded than those of the Grants. For four years everybody has known that the General would be the next President. Then, besides the inspiration of such knowledge, the receptions themselves possess the charm of a gracious personality. Mrs. Grant is not going to disgrace her country women in the highest mansion in the land. Instead, she will there represent the best type of wife, mother and friend. She has many friends in Washington for her own sake. When she rolls past in her carriage, which is usually filled with friends and happy children. I don't believe the most envious cry after her, "There she goes, a selfish, vulgar woman, who would be a nobody if her husband had not lifted her into power." They say rather:—"How she enjoys life for herself and others! How busy and earnest, how hearty and kind she is! and whatever her lot, she would be the same; I am glad she has come to good fortune." People like Mrs. Grant because she brings into prosperity the same qualities which made her happy and beloved in obscurity. Few women ever have borne the perilous test of sudden fame and fortune with more hearty happiness or more unassuming grace. "Is she pretty?" No. She is a roly-poly of a little woman, with beautiful neck, hands, and feet. Her features are well enough, but her eyes are crossed. Some of her friends wished her to have them straightened. "No," she said, "Mr. Grant had loved her ever since she was a little girl, with her eyes crooked. He said she would not be herself to him if they were straight. Crooked they should remain! If he was satisfied, what mattered it to other people?" Her morning receptions are on Saturday. In society "morning" means after 1 o'clock P. M. To day she wore a ruby-colored gros grain silk, trimmed with heavy fringe and satin of a lighter shade, costly laces, and no ornament whatever in her abundant hair. A constant throng of richly apparelled ladies passed and repassed before her from 1 till 4 o'clock. Then there were men of high degree, too numerous to mention, a few extremely beautiful girls, and at last one newspaper man, Don Piatt, of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, his lovely young wife on his arm, his keen eyes alert, and looking everywhere for an item.

THE GRANT MANSION.

A home-like atmosphere pervades the house of General Grant. The parlors are elegant, yet full of comfort. Everything in them is handsome, but nothing too handsome to be enjoyed. The pictures on the walls are characteristic. There are portraits of Lincoln, Sheridan, and Sherman. In the back parlor there is a large bust of Lincoln and the portrait of a splendid horse. One side of the room is covered by a family picture which some day will be historic. It contains portraits of the entire Grant family, painted by Coggswell. It is a beautiful outdoor picture, in which the General stands in uniform, his wife, in graceful robes, sitting by his side, their four children grouped around them, all in natural attitudes, all looking what they are—a happy family.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT'S MANSION.

At the opposite end of the town, the west end, beside Lafayette Square, stands the very modest house which Jenkins delights to call the "Vice-President's mansion." The unimaginative truth about it is that it is a little, neat, old-fashioned house, with a white face looking meekly up to its loftier neighbors soaring and spreading above it. It was a "mansion," perhaps, under the old *regime*, but Washington is no longer a Southern city. Brownstone fronts and French roofs have already put to shame the perky little gables and high side-steps of the ancient Virginian mansions. The house Mr. Colfax inhabits has its history. Here Montgomery Blair set up his household gods at the beginning of his career; here the Sickles tragedy was lived out; and hither have come again the Lares and Penates to consecrate it anew to pure affection and a happy household. You pass through a square hall, hung with pictures, into parlors handsomely but simply furnished. On one side of the room hangs a lifelike portrait of Mr. Colfax, presented to his mother by the Union League of Philadelphia, and near it another of the little "father of the man," Schuyler, at two and a half years of age, standing by his mother, then a matron of twenty. In this parlor, every Friday evening, "Schuyler" smiles anew upon his friends. Last Friday evening he looked radiant, and his wife lovely in robes of pink satin, trimmed with point applique, pearl ornaments, and sprays of white flowers in her dark hair. She has a fresh, bright face, lighted with laughing eyes, and a look of robust health unusual in American women—certainly very unusual in Washington.

The Parkman Tragedy.

The Chicago *Tribune*, pointing out the resemblance between the recent murder of McConnell by a debtor and that of Parkman by Dr. Webster, recalls some incidents in the latter crime never before made public. "Within half an hour after leaving his horrible work at the laboratory—the burning of the remains of his victim—on the afternoon of the murder, Dr. Webster called on his way home at a mantuamaker's, and tried on, talking all the while in his usual way about the most trivial details, a new dressing-gown which was making for him. At the same time he provided himself with strychnine, with which he attempted to take his own life when lodged in jail. But another fact, known to very few persons and never before published, is that he confessed to the attending physician in a hurried whisper, when he supposed his own death was imminent from the poison he had just taken, that he had killed Dr. Parkman. The testimony of this physician would have hanged him even had there been no other evidence; but he died before the Professor was brought to trial, and up to the time of his death none but his wife knew that he was the repository of this important secret.

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

The Lunatic Asylum—Curious and Shocking Facts—How the Inmates are Treated.

The reporter of the New York *Herald* having visited the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, New York harbor, gives the following as the result of his observations:—

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM.

This establishment consists of three distinct buildings, one of which is called, out of delicacy no doubt for the feelings of the friends of the inmates, the "Lodge," instead of the "Mad-house." The asylum proper is composed of the main building, which is, according to official figures, capable of accommodating properly 204 patients and attendants. The "Lodge," which is used exclusively for the care of the more violent patients of both sexes, properly accommodates sixty-six patients, and the third building, called the "Retreat," in which females only are kept, is capable of properly holding one hundred patients. A few figures, culled from official sources, will probably shed more light on the packing system practised at the "Lodge" than any mere newspaper statement. For instance, the following table will show the proper capacity for patients and attendants in the various buildings as contrasted with the actual number that are now in the asylum:—

	Proper Capacity.	Actual No. in the Buildings.
Main building	204	587
Lodge	66	190
Retreat	100	200
Total	370	977

AN ABODE OF HORRORS.

Now, the official records of the commission show that the buildings properly—the Commissioners' own expression—hold only 370 patients and attendants yet there are at present in the institution 977 inmates, or, in other words, 607 more persons than there should be if any regard for the welfare and safety of the poor wretches confined in it is at all an object of concern. A very slight idea can be had of the fearful state of things which exists in the asylum, when it is known that the crowding is carried on to so great an extent that numbers of the patients are compelled to sleep on the floors and in the hallways of the main building, and the "Retreat." Under these circumstances is it at all to be wondered at that the friends of insane people should tremble with fear and terror when they consign them to a den of howling maniacs, who are allowed to roam about the corridors in the day time, and are packed away, like herring in a barrel, at night? A few days ago the community were startled by the announcement of the terrible murder which was committed in the "Lodge," the murderess and the victim being violently insane—at any rate, they were inmates of the "Lodge," and that ought to be sufficient proof of the extent of their malady. It was shown on the inquest that the murderess and her victim slept in the same room, and that of late it has been the habit of the authorities of the island to have more than one occupant in each room of the building. This revelation was, no doubt, quite as startling to the community as was the murder itself. But is it a matter of just surprise that murder should crop out in such a place? True, the authorities say that the deed chronicled a few days ago was the first crime of the kind ever committed in the asylum and that a murder is not likely to occur there again; but can they guarantee a non-recurrence of a crime equally as appalling? They might as well argue that because a man now living has never been drowned he never can be. The crowding in the buildings is, however, not the only horrible feature of the institution, although the other evils to be remedied may be justly considered as its legitimate results, nor does it require the report of any special committee or experienced physicians to add weight to the argument against the manner in which the afflicted inmates are compelled to linger away their wretched lives.

AN ATMOSPHERE OF DEATH.

The various rooms and halls are always, it must be conceded, kept in an excellent condition of cleanliness—at least as far as they can be kept clean with so many irresponsible human beings roaming about and doing pretty much as they please; but they are every one of them so crowded as to render it an impossibility to keep patients in proper condition either as to health or decency. All the rooms, without exception, in all the buildings, are filled to such an excess that the atmosphere at ten o'clock at night is very foul, and gives proof that a few hours later it would be intolerable to any but those who, by being in it from custom, have become insensible to its foetor, but none the less susceptible to its deleterious effects. In most instances from three to five patients are placed in a room intended but for two, and which really in many cases, owing to deficient ventilation, is not a proper accommodation for even two, and two are generally put in a room not large enough for one. This, as has already been noticed, is especially the case in the "Lodge," where the worst cases are confined, and where the filthy habits of many of the inmates render the air to the last degree offensive and highly detrimental to health. Each patient has only the miserable allowance of 300 cubic feet of airspace instead of the proper 1000, and in fact many of them have considerably less—that is, the patient sleeps in a room but three feet wide, ten feet long, and ten high, and this in an atmosphere contaminated with exhalations of a most noisome character. The special committee of physicians who, last December, made a thorough investigation into all the evils of the institution, recommended that additional accommodation should be provided for at least 450 patients, and, to provide for the increase, at the present rate, up to the probable time of the completion of a new building, additional accommodation for 800 is required. In addition to the three buildings already spoken of, there are other patients in the Pavilion Hospitals, built for paralytics and epileptics, each of which is a single ward, and wholly unsuited for the insane—the proper capacity of each being fifty, and each containing at present seventy-five inmates. The Commissioners state that the annual increase of this class of patients is ten per cent., and if this ratio should continue during the next ten years they would have under their charge at one time over 2500 patients. Of course the only remedy for the terrible state of the lunatics on the island is to be found in proper legislation for their better welfare, and, although the law-making power has for a long time turned a deaf ear to the appeals that have been made from various quarters in behalf of the insane, it would seem that the day of relief will soon come, as a bill was passed by both houses on Tuesday authorizing an addition to the Asylum.

The New York Money Market.

From the Times.

"The disturbance in the Money Market has subsided to a 7 per cent. per annum currency interest as the rule of the street, though 7 per cent interest was freely paid by many of the brokers early in the day in apprehension of continued stringency. At the close of business the offerings from lenders were said to be rather in excess of the actual wants of borrowers, and the brief season since Monday of extra rates on loans on demand will, from present appearances, probably come to a close before Saturday night. At the same time it would be the part of prudence among the brokers not to rely upon either a cheaper rate than 7 per cent., or upon anything more than a steady supply for some weeks to come. Exchange on New York has appreciated at New Orleans to par, and the orders for currency to go South are sensibly diminished.

"The public funds lost the recovery noticed late on yesterday, and the sales at the Government Board of the Stock Exchange were, on the average, ⅛@¼ per cent. lower than on Wednesday, on all the 5-20s, and ⅛@¼ per cent. lower on the 10-40s. After the last Board the feeling on the street was partially better, the 5-20s of 1867 selling at 110¼ per cent."

From the Tribune.

"Money opened active at 7 per cent., with a large business done in coin interest. There was an active demand to turn stocks for 15@30 days, at from 13 to 15 per cent. interest. The present activity is caused by the large amount of currency sent South to buy cotton, which as yet does not begin to be returned here. Great discrimination is shown by capitalists as to whom they lend, and large margins are expected in all cases. At the close of business hours money was easier, and offered at currency interest.

"The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company of Pennsylvania have purchased the Morris and Essex Railroad, and have obtained a perpetual lease of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad, thus forming an independent and direct route by rail from the seaboard to Lake Ontario."

The Cabinet.

From the Springfield Republican, Feb. 18.

Among the Cabinet reports is one that General Grant has tendered one appointment to Mr. Colfax, and that the latter names his friend Mr. John D. Defrees, of Indiana, the present public printer. If the first half of the story is true doubtless the latter is. Mr. Defrees is the Vice-President's "next friend," and has been his "godfather" in politics and in social life ever since he was a boy almost.

—Mary Ann Baptiste died at Prairie du Chien, Friday, aged 120 years.

THIRD EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Proceedings in the Senate and House of Representatives.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Mr. Stewart, from the majority of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad submitted a report in opposition to the views of the minority on the omnibus railroad bill lately reported.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to repeal the act fixing the headquarters of the General of the Army at Washington, requiring that all orders of the President and Secretary of War to be issued by him, in case of his inability by the next in rank, and providing that he shall not be relieved from command or assigned to duty elsewhere, except at his request, without the approval of the Senate, and that all contrary orders should be null and void.

Mr. Anthony, from the Committee on Printing, made a report on the subject of reporting and publishing the debates, and said he would ask the Senate to consider it to-morrow. He also made a report from the same committee, upon the policy of continuing the publication of other public documents by Congress, than those connected directly with or forming a part of the Congressional proceedings.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill to abolish peonage in New Mexico.

Mr. Williams, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the sale of the Hot Springs Reservation in Arkansas.

Mr. Grimes called up the bill in relation to the captures made by Admiral Farragut's fleet in the Mississippi in 1862.

In reply to a question by Mr. Trumbull, he said that the bill did not give the officers or men of the fleet anything more than they would be entitled to under the existing laws, but would have merely a technical effect. The bill was passed.

Mr. Grimes then called up the bill to compensate the officers and crew of the United States steamer Kearsarge, for the destruction of the pirate Alabama. It gives the Commander, Captain Winslow, and his crew $190,000.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, a bill was passed authorizing Commander Kirkland of the navy, to accept a gold medal from the Emperor of France.

Mr. Trumbull called up the bill to reorganize the judicial system of the United States, an abstract of which was published some days ago.

It fixes the number of judges of the United States Supreme Court at nine, and provides for the appointment of circuit judges, to perform the circuit duties now performed by the judges of the Supreme Court, and requires that each of the latter shall do circuit duties for at least one term every two years.

The expiration of the morning hour brought up the unfinished business, the appropriation bill.

Mr. Trumbull asked Mr. Morrill, in charge of the appropriation bill, to consent to its temporary postponement, so that the bill to reorganize the judicial system might be disposed of but Mr. Edmunds objected, because he was pledged to see whether some action could not be had on the Tenure of Office act as soon as the Senate should have finished the consideration of the Appropriation bill.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Ketchum presented a resolution of the Assembly of the State of New York, asking Congress to pension the surviving soldiers of 1812.

Mr. Van Wyck presented similar resolutions. Also the petition of a thousand citizens of Newburg, Vermont, in favor of an amendment to the Constitution, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all power in civil government and Jesus as the ruler of the nations, and the Bible as of supreme authority.

Mr. O'Neill presented a resolution of the Philadelphia Board of Trade praying Congress to secure to American shipping in Spanish ports an equalization of tonnage dues and port charges with those imposed on the shipping of the more favored nations.

The House then took up the amendments reported from the Committee of the Whole to the Army Appropriation bill.

All the amendments reducing the ordinary appropriations were rejected.

Mr. Kelley, having ten minutes allowed him, expressed his acknowledgment to Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, for the great information contained in his speech of Wednesday night; but still he preferred the amendment offered by Mr. Blaine to that offered by Mr. Butler. His faith in the capacity, integrity, and purpose of General Grant equalled that so beautifully expressed by the gentleman from Massachusetts. He, therefore, was indisposed to cast a vote to-day that would seem to imply a lack of confidence in General Grant.

He too wanted the supernumerary officers of the army mustered out, but he wanted them to be worthless officers, or those who may be summoned by death. He appealed to the Republican party in Congress to show its trust and confidence in General Grant, and not to deprive him by crude legislation by a patchwork bill of the power to assure his great aspiration, "Let us have peace." Leave to him, he said, the power to make the "carpet-bagger's" life safe in the wilds of Texas, and the life of the hardy pioneer on the plains as safe as it would be in his New England or Pennsylvania home.

Mr. Blaine appealed to the House not to agree to the amendment striking out the item of $70,000 for military survey, reducing appropriation for the Rock Island armory and arsenal from $1,000,000 to $50,000, or to the amendment offered by Mr. Butler, of Mass., for the reduction of the army.

The Rock Island item provoked a rapid and heated discussion such as it usually does provoke whenever the subject comes up.

It was participated in by Messrs. Blaine, Price, Schofield, Phelps, Benton, Farnsworth, and others.

In the middle of the discussion on Rock Island Mr. Butler, of Mass. obtained the floor and made a final appeal to the House in favor of his amendment for the reduction of the army. He characterized the amendment offered by Mr. Blaine as a delusion. It only provided for consolidation as officers were reduced by death or court martial. There would not be by it a single dollar saved, a single servant cut off; but the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Kelly), a new recruit, came here this morning and told the House that it must trust General Grant.

The difficulty was, that the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Maine did not trust General Grant under it, he could not muster out a single officer. The only trust they would have to get rid of an officer would be in Almighty God to bring him to an end, for he could not resign. (Laughter).

The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley had said that a large army was necessary. In order to keep the peace, but if the name, the policy, the moral power of the election of General Grant would not keep the peace in Texas, an army scattered over that territory would be of no avail. There was not going to be any organized opposition to an army.

It was going to be stealthy murder, not in the presence of soldiers, but behind their backs. Another fact was that one-fourth of all the United States soldiers in Texas were ex-Confederate soldiers recruited from the Confederate army, and they were not to be relied upon in any question between their old brethren in arms and citizens of the United States.

As to the argument that the army would decrease by natural depletion, he would remind the House that there was a school at West Point which turned out officers for the army as fast as officers died. The remark also had been made that members did not know anything of the subject and that, therefore, they must turn the matter over to General Grant.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 19.—Cotton dull and heavy; middling uplands nominally 29c. Flour fairly active, and all grades 25c. lower; Howard street superfine, $6@6·50; do. extra, $7@9; do. family, $9·75@11; City Mills superfine, $6@6·75; do. extra, $7·25@7·75; do. family, $10@12·25; Western superfine, $5·75@6·25; do. extra, $6·75@8·75; do. family, $9·50@10·25. Wheat dull; no sales reported. Spices are nominally unchanged. Corn dull; prime white 91@93c.; yellow, 87@89c. Oats dull at 70@75c. Rye firm at $1·50@1·55. Provisions firmer and unchanged.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Cotton lower; 300 bales sold at 28¾c. Flour heavy and declined 5@10c.; State, $5·80@7·20; Ohio, $6·70@8·20; Western, $5·60@8·20; Southern $6·55@12·50; sales of 500 bbls. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; No. 2 sold at $1·57; sales of 7500 bushels. Corn declined 1c.; sales of 31,000 bushels mixed Western at 88@90c. Oats quiet; sales of 15,000 bushels; prices unchanged. Beef quiet. Pork dull and lower; new mess, $32·50@32·75. Lard lower; steam, 19½@19¾c. Whisky dull and quotations are nominal.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 19.—Cotton—Net receipts, 238 bales sea islands; 12,820 bales uplands. Coastwise, 88 bales sea islands. Total 13,144 bales. Exports—Great Britain, 12,745 bales uplands; 193 bales sea islands; other foreign ports none. Stock, 3651 bales sea islands and 51,825 bales uplands. The market is dull; middlings nominal at 28c. Sales of the week, 1500 bales.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	164¼	Pa. M. Steam. Co.	106⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	35¾	Western Union T.	37¼
Phil. and Rea. R.	46⅝	Cleveland and Tol.	105⅜
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	94⅛	Tol. & Wabash R.	66¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	90⅝	Mil. & St. P. com.	66⅞
Chi. and N. W. com.	83½	Mil. & St. P. pref.	79
Chic and N. W. prf.	91⅛	Adam Express Co	65
Chi. and R. I. R.	128½	United States Exp.	62
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	119¾	Gold	133⅝

Market firm.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, FEB. 19

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000 5-20s '64. cp.	110¾	100 sh Oil C&Al b3wn	33
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s.	96¾	44 sh Del Mut Ins	27
$2000 Leh 6s. gold l.	90	160 sh Read RR..ls.	46½
$6000 C & Am 6s, '89	85½	200 do..ls.s5&I.	46¼
$5000 City 6s, New	100⅝	200 do..ls.	46⅜
100 sh Phil & E..60d.	25¾	800 do.	46⅜
12 sh Com'l Bk	57	100 do..b5&in.	46.31
2 sh Penna RR	56⅜	100 do..t5&in.	46.31
41 do	56	100 do..s30.	46.31
5 do..s5.	56	200 do..2d.	46⅝
6 do..s5.	56	200 do ls 21&in	46½
100 do..s5.	56	100 do..b10.	46.16
3 sh Mech Bk	31⅝	100 do..s5&I.	46¼
18 sh Mor C Pf..b5.	60	100 do..b60.	46¾

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	100⅝	100 sh Read R..b30.	46⅝
$9000 do..ls.	100⅜	100 do..s60.	46½
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 series	104½	70 sh Lit Sch R	47½
$1100 do. 2 ser. 15.	105⅜	100 sh Penna R..s30.	55⅞
$1000 Leh 6s. gold l.	89⅞	300 do..s60.	55⅞
100 sh N Y & M..c.	4½	100 do..s10.	55⅞
10 do	4½		

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Suffrage Amendments—Arrest of Americans in Cuba—A Resolution of Inquiry—Railroad Subsidies.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Arrest of Americans in Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Judge Kelley endeavored to bring the following resolution before the House to-day, but objection was made by Ross, of Illinois. Judge Kelley will probably get it in during the day:—

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to take immediate measures to ascertain the cause of the arrest and incarceration, by order of the Captain General of Cuba, of Emilio Cabada, a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Cabada is a Philadelphia merchant, and it is understood he has been unjustly arrested by the Cuban authorities.

The Suffrage Amendment.

The House Judiciary Committee refused to accept the Senate amendment to the joint resolution proposing a Suffrage amendment to the Constitution of the United States. At the suggestion of Governor Boutwell, the committee will adhere to its original proposition as it passed the House.

The Army Headquarters.

Senator Wilson will report a bill to-day to repeal the act adopted last session requiring the headquarters of the army to be in this city, and requiring orders to be issued through the General of the Army.

The Indians.

General Harney was before the Senate Indian Committee, giving details of his operations in the Indian country, and explaining the large appropriations required to carry out the treaty stipulations.

Railroad Subsidies.

The resolution offered by Mr. Banks, calling upon the Committee of Appropriations to inquire into the expediency of withholding a part of the subsidy already voted to the Pacific Railroad as security for the proper construction of the road, has been considered by that committee, and they agreed to ask to be discharged from its further consideration, and have it referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

Mr. Schenck will endeavor to call up his resolution allowing the President to open negotiations with the Dominion of Canada for a renewal of the reciprocity treaty. The Canadians are here working it up, and a strong effort will be made to get it through.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Dempsey and O'Toole.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Several days ago Mr. Dempsey, of the firm of Dempsey & O'Toole, who attacked General Duncan, Assistant Commissioner of Patents, on account of something the latter reported disparagingly to the former, in connection with the Department of the Interior and stationery contracts with that firm, appeared before a magistrate, acknowledged this assault on Mr. Duncan, and was fined five dollars. This action on the part of the magistrate was urged by Mr. Dempsey's counsel as a reason why the Criminal Court should not proceed against the defendant. But Judge Fisher overruled the plea, and after an examination of the witnesses, fined Dempsey $200, with ten days' imprisonment, for assault on Mr. Duncan.

Jefferson Davis.

In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, Attorney-General Evarts moved that a certificate of division of opinion from the United States Circuit Court for Virginia, Chief Justice Chase and Judge Underwood having differed in the case of Jefferson Davis, be dismissed. Chief Justice Chase said the order would be made.

From Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—A bill was introduced in the Senate to-day to incorporate the Niagara Ship Canal Company, with a capital of $6,000,000, with power to build a canal around the Falls of Niagara at least 105 feet wide and 13 feet deep. The bill names the corporators, etc.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.
OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSIONER,
No. 104 S. FIFTH Street.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, the 22d of February, for rebuilding the Span of the Penrose Ferry Bridge, recently destroyed.

The plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways. Each proposal must state the entire cost of construction, including the necessary material therefor, and also the amount the bidder will be willing to allow the city for the old material, now lying upon the premises, which may be used in the rebuilding, subject to the approval of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

MAHLON H. DICKINSON,
2 17 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 17, 1869.

Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles, no longer needed for the public service, viz:—800 Wooden Bedsteads, 1000 Iron Bedsteads, 1600 Cots, 1400 Camp Kettles, 800 Tin Plates, old Chairs, Desks, Tables, etc. etc. Nearly all the articles mentioned are new, and never have been used.

Terms cash. Goods to be removed in five days.

2 17 6t C. SUTHERLAND,
Assistant Medical Purveyor, Brevet-Colonel U. S. A.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Paving of Norris Street, from Nineteenth to Twentieth Street, and Nineteenth Street, from Norris Street to Berks Street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Highways be and is hereby authorized and directed to enter into a contract with a competent paver or pavers, who shall be selected by a majority of the owners of property fronting on Norris street, from Nineteenth street to Twentieth, and on Nineteenth street, from Norris street to Berks street, for the paving thereof; the condition of which contract shall be that the contractor or contractors shall collect the cost of said paving from the owners of property fronting on each street respectively, and shall enter into an obligation with the city to keep the said streets in good order for three years after the paving is finished. And the Department of Highways is hereby authorized to do the necessary grading thereon, at a cost not exceeding two hundred and seventy dollars.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine) A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 1t 7 Mayor of Philadelphia.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Butler Again Defeated—The Army Reduction—This Evening's Market Reports.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Army Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House, by a vote of 111 yeas to 64 nays, adopted Blaine's substitute for Butler's amendment to the Army Appropriation bill reducing the force of the army. This is another triumph for General Grant in the House, as he was known to be unfavorable to Butler's proposition, but approved of that offered by Blaine. Butler made another appeal to the House to-day before the vote was taken, but it had little effect.

House of Representatives

Continued from Third Edition.

In reply to that he would say that the Constitution put it on the representatives of the people. Any gentleman who says he does not understand it, had better learn or go home. He has no business here; it is his duty to understand it. We have no business to come here if we do not know how to do the duties which the Constitution devolves on us. The Constitution sends us here to legislate, not to take the *ipse dixit* of any man. Here is a case of economy; here is a saving of $3,000,000 of taxes. Let us see whether this is economy, this kicking of some poor claimant, this overthrowing of a small appropriation for some public work, is to occupy our time while this great question is to have the go by.

Mr. Blaine (Me.) made an earnest appeal to the House against the adoption of Mr. Butler's amendment. He hoped the House would not vote to deprive General Sherman of the chance to attain the rank of General of the Army, but it would not deprive Sheridan or Thomas of the chance to attain the rank of Lieutenant-General, and that it would not render necessary the mustering out of Meade or Hancock as Major-Generals. That would be the effect of the adoption of the amendment. He admitted that there was much in the amendment that was meritorious, but there were provisions in it which he thought the House would not approve. The amendment which he (Mr. Blaine) had moved just tied up the army so that there should be no new appointments or promotions until Congress could take hold of the whole question, and by this means, under the administration of General Grant, the army could be very rapidly reduced. In conclusion he asked consent to modify his amendment, but to this Mr. Butler objected.

The House proceeded to vote on the various amendments.

The amendment striking out the item for military surveys was agreed to.

The amendment reducing the Rock Island appropriation from $1,000,000 to $50,000 was disagreed to—yeas 79, nays 90—and the appropriation remains at $1,000,000.

The question was then taken on the substitute offered last night by Mr. Blaine for the conjoined amendments of Messrs. Dodge and Butler. The substitute was agreed to—yeas 111, nays 64.

Mr. Eldridge moved to lay the bill on the table, which was lost, and the bill then passed.

Mr. Blair (Mich.) from the Committee on the New York election frauds, offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest and bring before the bar of the House two recusant witnesses, John Bell and David W. Reeve, of Orange county, New York.

Messrs. Ross and Kerr, of the minority of the Committee objected that the resolution was not authorized by the Committee, or at least that they were not notified of any meeting of the Committee at which the subject was to be considered.

Mr. Blaine stated that he was authorized by a majority of the committee to report the resolution.

The Speaker put the question to the House whether the resolution should be received, and it was received and agreed to.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

by Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The news to-day is meagre.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 18,000,000f. since the last report.

This Evening's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 19—Evening.—Consols, 93 for money and account; 5-20s, 78⅜. Railways steady. Erie, 24½; Illinois Central, 96⅜; Atlantic and Great Western, 39½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19—Evening.—Cotton dull. Uplands on the spot 11⅛d., and afloat 11¼d.; Orleans, 12d. Sales to-day 5000 bales. Pork quiet. Spirits of petroleum, 7¼d.

LONDON, Feb. 19—Evening.—Fine rosin, 19s.; Turpentine, 33s. 6d.; Linseed oil, £28; Calcutta Linseed, 58s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Feb. 19.—Petroleum dull at 58⅛f.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the State Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 19.—Senate—Mr. McIntyre introduced a bill incorporating the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of West Pennsylvania. Mr. Billingfelt, one authorizing the Eagle Gold Mining Company to levy an assessment, with power to reduce their capital. Mr. McConnell one supplementary to the act establishing a system of free banking. Mr. Linderman one to repeal the act to improve the Navigation of Delaware river, approved March, 1866, and its supplements. House—The House was occupied in the consideration of the general appropriation bill.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—4 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	163⅝	Pacific Mail S. Co.	106
N. Y. and Erie R.	35⅞	West. Union Tel.	37¼
Ph. and Rea. R.	92⅝	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	105⅜
Mich. Southern	94⅛	Toledo & Wabash	66⅛
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	90⅛	Mil. & St. Paul com.	66⅞
Chi. and N. W. com	82⅝	Mil. & St. Paul prf	79
Chi. and N. W. pref.	90⅝	Adams Express	65
Chi. and R. I. R.	127¼	Gold	133⅝
Pitts. & F. W.	119¾	Market steady.	

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Approve of Contract of William L. Suddards & Co. for Grading, etc., City Avenue, from Ford Road to Lancaster Turnpike, and the Sureties Therefor.

The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That they do hereby approve of the contract of William L. Suddards and Philip L. Fox, copartners under the firm of William L. Suddards & Company, with the City of Philadelphia and the Township of Lower Merion, Montgomery county, dated December 30, 1868, for grading and banking up the roadway, and construction of bridges on City avenue, from Ford road to Lancaster turnpike; and do further approve of George Smith and John J. Bartram as sureties for the faithful execution of said contract.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION

Directing a Revised Survey and Regulation over a portion of the Twenty-fourth ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Department of Surveys be and is hereby authorized and directed to prepare revised plans of so much of the Twenty-fourth ward as is affected by the location of Fairmount Park; said area being bounded by the Pennsylvania Railroad, Belmont avenue, south of said railroad, and Lancaster avenue to City avenue, thence by City avenue to the Park, and by its boundary to the Pennsylvania Railroad as above. Provided, The cost of said work during the current year shall not exceed five hundred dollars, to be paid out of Item 20 of the appropriation to the Department of Surveys for the year 1869.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
2 19 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.